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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

# The Legalist Line Has Furthered the Development of Medicine and Pharmacology in the Motherland

by

Chung Yen (钟岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1975)

"Chinese medicine and pharmacology constitute a great treasurehouse" and the sum total of the experience of the Chinese laboring people in their long struggle against diseases.

For more than 2,000 years, the development of Chinese medicine and pharmacology was closely linked up with the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in Chinese history. The reformist and progressive political line of the Legalist school and its plain and simple materialist outlook on nature had played a positive role in furthering the development of Chinese medicine and pharmacology. The back-to-the-ancients and regressive reactionary political line of the Confucian school and its idealist "view based on the heavenly mandate" had played the role of seriously undermining and obstructing the development of Chinese medicine and pharmacology. Today, under the premise of affirming to the full extent the creation of medicine and pharmacology by the working people, the use of the Marxist viewpoint to correctly appraise the role played by the Legalist line in furthering the development of medicine and pharmacology and to expose and criticize the interference with and sabotage of the development of medicine and pharmacology by the Confucianist line is of realistic significance to our thoroughly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the furtherance of the creation and development of the new medicine and pharmacology of China.

I

Medicine and pharmacology have been created and developed by the working people in their long struggle for production and life of practice. Through their long struggle against diseases, people have gradually summed up the plain and simple theory of medicine and pharmacology. However, there has all along been the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism toward the knowledge of diseases. For the sake of upholding their reactionary rule, the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline and their spokesmen had donned the mantle of blind faith in spirit and gods on the idea of diseases. Confucius wildly advertised that "life and death are predetermined; riches and honors are in the hands of Heaven." Mencius even murderously declared, "Those who obey the mandate of heaven will prosper, while those who defy it will perish." They tried their utmost to make people "stand in awe of the mandate of heaven" and fall on their knees to the rule of gods (the incarnation of slave owners). They publicized that diseases resulted from "incurring the wrath of heaven," that after one got sick, one could only pray to spirits and gods and submit to the will of heaven and his fate, and that should he die he was so "predestined." This kind of "view based on heavenly mandate" of the Confucian school is fundamentally antagonistic to the development of the science of medicine and pharmacology.

Engels said, "No matter what kind of attitude the scientists may adopt, they are still dominated by philosophy." The well-known doctor Pien Ch'üeh in the period of the Warring States used the plain and simple materialist thought and practice of medicine to wage struggle against superstition in witchcraft. He clearly pointed out that those who "have faith in witchcraft but not in medicine" were difficult to be cured when they got sick. The medical practitioner Chang Chung-ching of the period of Eastern Han had pungently satirized those Confucian scholars who slighted medicine and had blind faith in spirits and gods. He pointed out that when they were sick, they could only "lower their aspiration, denigrate themselves and pin their hopes on the prayers of the witch doctors," and come to the tragic end of "having to admit defeat with hands down when the prayers didn't work."

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Truth is discovered through practice and is also verified and developed through practice." The fundamental theory of medicine was gradually formed in the motherland through the long practice of medical treatment. The "Book of Internal Medicine" completed during the period of the Warring States had summed up the experience of the working people in their struggle against diseases, thus laying down the theoretical foundation for the medicine of the motherland.

The "Book of Internal Medicine" holds: "The positive and negative forces and the four seasons are the beginning and end of all things and the origin of life and death. When they are violated, life will be destroyed, but when they are complied with, serious illness will not arise." This shows that so long as people master the laws governing the changes of the positive and negative forces and the four seasons and adapt themselves to the seasonal changes, they will not get sick. Although these expositions are plain and simple, they have effectively exposed the superstitious belief of the Confucian school which propagates that sickness is caused by spirits and gods.

The "Book of Internal Medicine" also holds that all diseases can be treated. Some diseases cannot be cured because the laws governing their occurrence and treatment have not been mastered, but absolutely not because "such patients are fated to die" as advertised by Confucius. This has thus drawn a clear line of demarcation between materialist medicine and the witchcraft based on the mandate of heaven of the Confucian school.

The struggle between materialism and idealism runs through the whole course of development of medicine. Because the Confucian school was unable to obstruct the development of medicine by making bald use of the viewpoint of spirits and gods, it tried its utmost to distort the scientific achievements of medicine, and vainly attempted to take medicine as its tool for propagating the "mandate of heaven." Tung Chung-shu of the Han Dynasty altered with an evil intent the materialist theory of positive and negative forces into a set of reactionary idealist systems. He also fabricated the theory of "the response of Heaven and Man to each other" and claimed that Heaven could interfere with human affairs and that man's deeds could be felt and responded by Heaven. The vulgar doctors influenced by the study of philosophy with a rational approach of the Sung and Ming Dynasties distorted the expositions on the relations between diseases and natural forces in the "Book of Internal Medicine" into the fatalist theory of "luck and fortune." They fabricated what was called the "t'ai-su pulse" (太素脉) and by feeling such pulse, they stated with conviction whether one was rich or poor, in good or bad luck, and would enjoy a long or short life. This was used to publicize the "theory of heavenly mandate."

Spurred by class struggle and based on the knowledge of nature accumulated by the laboring people, the Legalist thinkers used the materialist view of nature to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the "view of heavenly mandate" of Confucius adn Mencius. Wang Ch'ung of the Han Dynasty put forward the "theory of the nature of vitality and constitution." He held that all things were born out of the "spirit" of a material nature and that man's birth, age, disease and death were the inevitable outcome of natural development. He criticized the heresies of the occultists who vainly attempted to attain immorality through taking cinnabar and the practice of alchemy. Fan Chen of the Tsin Dynasty made use of the fruit of medical science on the unity of appearance and spirit in the "Book of Internal Medicine" to put forward the theory of the unity of appearance and spirit preaching that "the appearance and the spirit are inseparable" and that "the demise of the appearance will lead to the destruction of the spirit." This hit the religious superstition in "the automatic repayment in later life of whatever one does" a blow in the head.

## II

Engels pointed out, "The emergence and development of science are determined by production right from the beginning." The Legalists attached importance to the idea of farming and war and had given impetus to the development of productive forces in society. Following the daily extension of the sphere of production, the deepening of man's knowledge of the natural world had provided abundant research material for the development of science and created the material foundation for the development of medicine. For example, because the Ch'in State attached importance to "farming and war"

in the period of the Warring States, there emerged the situation that "well-known doctors abound in Ch'in."

The importance attached by the Legalist school to the encouragement of farming had provided most favorable conditions for the development of herbal medicine. Under "I Wen Chih" in the History of Han, there were seven volumes of "Shen Nung and Huang Ti's Forbidden Foods." During the periods of Sui and T'ang, there were the "materia Medica on Food Therapy" and other special works. Besdies recording his experience in the planting, gathering and concocting of medicinal herbs in the "Important Ways of Regulating the People," Chia Szu-hsieh, an agricultural scientist with Legalist thinking, also cited Kung Sui, Governor of Pohai who carried out the Legalist line under the reign of Emperor Hsüan of Han, for "counseling the farming population to grow allium bakeri (a vegetable roughly resembling leek), thus benefiting the people.... It is a suitable food for old people. Isn't it proper for the practitioners of medicine to call it the most valuable vegetable?" The scaly stalk of allium bakeri is a medicine commonly used for the treatment of coronary thrombosis. It can be seen that the physiocracy of the Legalist school had a role to play in furthering the cultivation of medicinal herbs, thus enlarging the source of medicinal supplies.

The Legalists advocated unification, stressed "ending wars with war" and put forth the call for "enriching the nation and increasing its military power." In order to "increase the military power of the nation," it was imperative to pay attention to hygienic and health work in the army. As Master Sun put it, "when the army is free from all kinds of diseases, it is invincible." The attention paid to the health of the soldiers gave impetus to the development of medicine and pharmacology, and the development of medicine and pharmacology also provided conditions for military victory. Under the reign of Emperor Wen of Han, the Legalist Ch'ao Ts'o submitted a plan in his memorandum to the emperor calling for the recruitment of people for settlement in the North to strengthen frontier defense. In his plan, the development of medicine and pharmacology for the "treatment of diseases" was emphasized. The wooden tablets of the western frontier recorded in detail the "case history" of the garrison soldiers at that time -- the diseases suffered by certain soldiers in certain units, what kinds of medicine were used for treatment and what were the results of such treatment. In the matter of medical equipment, there were "conspicuously marked boxes of medicine for the units" and "medical bags." They were boxes and bags for containing medicine in the army and were also a type of "first-aid kits" found earlier in China. As recorded by "I Wen Chih" in the History of Han, among the medical books of Ch'in and Han, there were books on surgery and the "Prescriptions for the Treatment of Knife's Wounds and Convulsion" was a special volume for the treatment of war wounds. The "Prescriptions Left by Liu Chüan Tzu Kuei" of the 5th century before the Birth of Christ was a work that summed up experiences in the treatment of surgical cases in the army. It was of a high standard in the concept of disinfection, in surgical skill and in diagnosis.

"Farming and war" called for the constant improvement of tools for agricultural production and of war weapons, thus bringing about marked progress in metallurgical techniques. The emergence and application of

metals also had greatly improved the medical appliances. The needles for acupuncture evolved from the primitive stone probes and stone needles to metal ones, thus improving the effect of medical treatment. During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Huo T'o was able to remove tumors from the abdominal cavity and perform operations on the stomach and bowels more skillfully. This was closely related to the improvement and elevation of tools for medical treatment.

III

Society keeps on developing and advancing. In conformity with the development of society, the Legalists called for reform. They sharply criticized the Confucian school for embracing the back-to-the-ancients and regressive ideology of "following the example of Yao and Shun" and "emulating the propriety of ancient kings." Speaking sternly and forcefully for the cause of justice, they suggested that "the laws of the ancestors are not perfect in all respects and should be reformed whenever possible for there is no point in following them." They were of the view that "when the ways of the world are differnt, things are different," that "when things are different, the time is ripe for changes" and that one could not follow the ancient ways and despise the present in order to honor the ancients. This kind of viewpoint based on historical evolution gave the progressive practitioners of medicine of different historical periods a revelation, and enabled them to courageously break away from the numerous ideological restraints of the Confucian school and introduce courageous reform and creation in the medical science, thus constantly furthering the forward development of medicine.

During the period of Eastern Han, the progressive practitioner of medicine Chang Chung-ching, in view of the widespread circulation of the reactionary Confucian ideology, books about the occult and theology in society at that time, strongly rebuked the ruling class and the Confucian scholars for "paying no attention to medicine and pharmacology, but competing for honors and powers, hoping to join the ranks of the powerful and the influential, and diligently going after fame and gain." He also criticized the conservative ideas of some people among the practitioners of medicine who "inherited and adhered at all times to their family skills," and was determined to devote himself to the reform of medicine. He extensively gathered together the experiences and techniques of the laboring masses and the contemporary practitioners of medicine in their struggle against diseases and diligently studied the medical works of ancient times. Based on the respected application of his own clinically tested cases, he wrote the book "On Typhoid and Assorted Diseases," thus laying down the therapeutical foundation of Chinese traditional medicine.

Stalin said, "In the history of scientific development, there are many courageous people who are able to disregard all obstacles in destroying the old and establishing the new." New medicine, new prescriptions and new schools of medicine thus emerged and developed in the struggle between reformism and conservatism, between progress and regression.

The reformist school of medical practitioners of Chin and Yüan presented the view that "old prescriptions cannot be used to treat new

diseases." Liu Wan-su emphasized, "If a person clings to the old books and thinks that the books of past sages cannot be changed, he no doubt has faith but will inevitably keep himself to one corner." Based on his own medical experience, he realized that diseases should be treated in a manner appropriate to local conditions, to the time and to the patients, and he thus broke away from the conservative practice of adhering to established rules after Wei and Tsin. After making a prolonged observation of the plague rampant at the time, Wu Yü-hsing of the Ming Dynasty suggested that the plague was caused by a matter of "disharmony" in the world that found its way into people through their mouths and nostrils. This was a great original view prior to the discovery of microbes in modern times. After Ming, quite a number of medical practitioners disregarded the clamor of the conservative school that "fever could not go beyond typhoid" in their struggle against fever. Showing no fear for being rebuked as "departing from the established road," they were of the view that there was no method of treatment for fever in "On Typhoid." Based on Wu Yü-hsing's fever theory, they made further headway and gradually formed the fever school.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms, under the ideological influence of the Legalist school, the famous surgeon Hua T'o dared to break away from the restraints of the idea of filial piety of the Confucian school that advocated, "As the body, skin and hair are received from our parents, we dare not damage them." He successfully applied general anesthesia by making a patient swallow anesthetic powder with wine, and performed an abdominal operation for the patient. This made China rank far ahead of the world in anesthesia and surgery at that time. The outstanding success of his surgical operations showed that Hua T'o had mastered certain knowledge of anatomy.

However, in the long feudal society, the reactionary Confucian scholars looked upon surgery as a lowly occupation and anatomy as "unfilial" and "non-benevolent," thus causing anatomy and surgical operation almost sink into oblivion. Wang Ch'ing-jen who had a courageous reformist spirit was a well-known doctor who worshipped practice in the Ch'ing Dynasty. He boldly broke through the ideological barrier of the Confucian school and emphasized the importance of anatomy to the development of medical science. Showing no fear for "gossips" and "criticism," he personally went to the graveyards and the execution grounds to inspect the internal organs of the corpses. He persevered in this for as long as 42 years, and finally had a clear idea of certain structures of the human body. Displaying the spirit of "seeking no recognition from posteriority and shunning not the incrimination of posteriority," much less showing any fear for "my being criticized as a rebel against orthodox teachings," he completed the book "Rectifying the Mistakes in the Medical Circles," thus rectifying plenty of erroneous understanding respecting the internal structure of the human body in past medical books,breaking through the limitations set by his predecessors and enriching the content of China's medical science in theory and in practice.

Shaking off the baneful influence of the idealist "mental science" of Sung and Ming, Li Shih-chen of the Ming Dynasty spent a long time in the midst of the people. He climbed mountains and waded through streams to study Chinese medicinal herbs. After thirty years of efforts, he completed the

writing of the "Compendium of Materia Medica." He not only had rectified many mistakes of his predecessors in the field of medicine and pharmacology, but also increased the number of pharmaceuticals to more than 1,800. His reformist spirit was likewise violently attacked by the Confucian medical practitioners. The Confucian scholar Ch'en Hsiu-yüan of the Ch'ing Dynasty even clamored for the burning of the "Compendium of Materia Medica."

IV

The Legalists advocated reform and progress and attached greater importance to the scientific undertakings of medicine and pharmacology.

Conforming to the trend of historical development, Ch'in Shih Huang persevered in implementing the Legalist line, thus furthering the development of productive forces and science and culture, and also creating favorable conditions for the development of medical science. Because the country was unified and communications were better developed, the medical knowledge of the various feudal states before the Ch'in Dynasty was exchanged to the full extent, and there was also some improvement in technique. The unification of the written language was favorable to recording and summing up experiences in medical treatment, and the unification of weights and measures directly bore on the accuracy of the dosage of Chinese medicine dispensed. Under the reign of Ch'in Shih Huang, there also had been set up a set of medical systems. For example, the emperor's physician-general was put in charge of medicine and pharmacology. Ch'in Shih Huang was also of contribution to the protection of medical records. For the sake of hitting at the restoration forces of the slave owners, he had adopted the means of revolutionary violence by "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive." But it was stated in black and white that books on medicine and agriculture should not be burned. This showed his respect for and protection of the medical science. An abundance of historical data showed that large numbers of medical works of early Ch'in had been preserved both by the government libraries and the private medical practitioners in the Han Dynasty. For example, as recorded by "I Wen Chih" in the History of Han, there were seven collections of medical works comprising 216 volumes and eleven collections of prescriptions comprising 274 volumes in the times of Ch'in and Han. From the Mawangtui Han Tomb No. 3 of Changsha, there have been unearthed precious medical books such as "Law of Pulse," "Book on Child Birth," "Fifty-Two Prescriptions," "Guiding Charts," etc.

Wu Tse-t'ien, the one and only empress in Chinese history, carried out the Legalist line to bring about further political, economic and cultural development and had opened up the road to Central Asia that had been cut off for a time. Due to the flourishing economic and cultural exchanges between China and other countries, there was an ever increasing range of variety in medicine, thus objectively creating conditions for further summing up the new achievements in medicine and pharmacology. In the year 657 A.D., more than 20 persons including Su Ching were organized to collectively compile and revise the Materia Medica. This was completed in 659 A.D. and was named "A new Revised Edition of Materia Medica." It was the first book of pharmacology issued by the government in China, and was also the earliest book of pharmacology prepared by the state in the world. In the process of compiling

this book, the government had ordered all places throughout the country to select and forward specimens of locally produced medicinal herbs for illustration. The nature and taste of the medicines, their places of origin, their efficacy for the treatment of certain diseases were recorded in detail. This book summed up the medical knowledge accumulated by the laboring people through practice, and was relatively high in scientific value. It not only was circulated by the government throughout the country but was also extensively distributed to neighboring countries.

Backed by Emperor Shen Tsung of Sung, the reformist Wang An-shih of Northern Sung pushed his new laws and had reformed the medical education system. He advocated the abolition of the civil service examination system, and ran schools for the training of medical workers. The courses of study were divided into nine branches for the medical students, and each branch had its own key sector. Besides studying medical theory, the students were also required to acquire practical skills in medical treatment. The students were sent by turns to treat the sick students of the "three academies" (Academy of Higher Learning, Academy of Law and Military Academy) and the sick officers and men in the barracks, and were also required to keep records of case history. All this showed that Wang An-shih paid greater attention to linking up medical education with reality.

The reactionary Confucian scholars tried their utmost to promote theological superstition for the purpose of resisting and sabotaging the scientific nature of medicine. They used bald administrative measures to deal blows to and abolish medical science in China. The reactionary Confucian scholars of Eastern Han linked up the "concept of heavenly mandate" with superstition in occultism, and this became a fad of the time. The rulers of Wei and Tsin were in the common practice of taking cinnabar in their search for immortality. When Li Shih-chen submitted his colossal "Compendium of Materia Medica" to the government, the emperor of the Ming Dynasty just shelved and forgot about it.

Acupuncture is an important component of the precious medical heritage of China and has always been relied upon and trusted with conviction by the broad masses of laboring people. However, the Confucian doctors looked upon it as a heresy because it called for personal manipulation and was therefore below their dignity. The Ch'ing Dynasty even held that as the "Son of Heaven" was "sacred," how could he be treated with acupuncture and moxibustion? Therefore, the course of acupuncture and moxibustion was abolished in the court of imperial physicians.

After the intrusion of imperialism into China, the comprador-bourgeoisie vigorously practiced national nihilism in the medical field and wickedly called for the abolition and extermination of Chinese traditional medicine. After the liberation of the whole country, Liu Shao-ch'i clamored on the one hand that "Western medicine will inevitably take the place of Chinese traditional medicine," but on the other hand he also clamored that all things in Chinese history should be uncritically "inherited in toto." Actually, he wanted to "accept" the Confucian set of things. This has exposed his repulsive features as one who honored Confucius, favored the restoration of the old order, worshipped things foreign and advocated national betrayal.

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From the historical facts of the development of medicine and pharmacology in China, we can see that on the ideological foundation of plain materialism, the Legalists paid greater attention to reality, called for reform, attached greater importance to the inventions and discoveries made by the laboring people, and had played a positive role in furthering the development of medicine and pharmacology in China. However, due to their class and historical limitations, their materialist thought and criticism of the Confucian school could not be thorough, and they also had a limited role to play in promoting medicine and pharmacology. The historic mission of making a thoroughgoing revolution in medicine and pharmacology can only be accomplished by the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We surely must study properly Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, go on deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line, fight for pushing forward the health revolution further, and accelerate our pace in creating the unified new medicine and new pharmacology in China.

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## Barefoot Doctors Are Admirable in That They Are "Barefooted"

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao commentator-

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1975)

Barefoot doctors are admirable in that they are "barefooted." This is an important principle doggedly followed by Hsiyang county, Shansi Province, in the practice of health revolution. This had been reported by our newspaper on March 12 this year. Published in our paper today is an investigation of the Chiangchen commune, Ch'uansha county, Shanghai municipality, which has once again brought up the question of the need for barefoot doctors to stay "barefooted." This experience of Hsiyang county and the Chiangchen commune is worthy of attention and popularization.

As the name of barefoot doctor itself shows, barefoot doctors must persist in participating in collective productive labor and collective distribution. They are peasants as well as peasants' own doctors. This shows the orientation of health revolution in the countryside.

The appearance of barefoot doctors has smashed the hereditary monopoly of medical technique by the bourgeoisie. It is the hallmark of the occupation of the rural health battlefront by the proletariat, a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's great policy, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and a revolutionary measure for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of health. If the barefoot doctors are not "barefooted," are divorced from collective labor and even do not participate in collective distribution, as time goes, they would degenerate and go astray and the poor and lower-middle peasants' immeasurable powers over medical treatment and health already acquired will again be lost. Therefore, persistence in going "barefooted" by barefoot doctors is an important matter bearing on combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration. On this question of principle, we can never retreat a single step.

Such a socialist new thing as the barefoot doctor has appeared for seven years. At present, the number of barefoot doctors has grown to over 1,300,000. The barefoot doctors have such great vitality because they participate in agricultural collective productive labor on the one hand, and treat and prevent disease for the masses on the other. Only those who are not divorced from labor physically are not divorced from the masses mentally. This has fundamentally changed the inter-relations between the doctor and the patient followed for hundreds and thousands of years and established a new type of socialist relations that enables the barefoot doctors to preserve the true features of the laboring people, really strike root among the poor and lower-middle peasants and wholeheartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. If the barefoot doctors are divorced from agricultural collective productive labor, their nature will change and so will their relations with the masses. They can no longer think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think, and regard as urgent what the poor and lower-middle peasants regard as urgent. They will thus alienate themselves

from the masses, receive no support from the masses, and are also barefoot doctors in name only. The broad masses of barefoot doctors of Hsiyang county have aptly said, "Without participating in labor, we cannot be called barefoot doctors and cannot play properly the role of barefoot doctors." As the barefoot doctors in the whole county of Hsiyang give proper performance in the prevention and treatment of disease, each of them spends on the average over 250 days in collective productive labor per year at the same time. This is something that means a lot. Why could they achieve this? The fundamental reason is that the line is correct.

At present, some blurred understanding has been shown toward the participation of barefoot doctors in collective productive labor. For example, the viewpoint that the barefoot doctors should look like so-called doctors and there is no need to stress the participation of barefoot doctors in collective productive labor is very wrong and is a reflection of class struggle in the ideological sphere. The comrades of Party committees and health departments at all levels must study the experiences of Hsiyang county and the Chiangchen commune in the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, persist in conducting education in the ideological and political line education, from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, properly grasp such an important matter as the participation of barefoot doctors in collective productive labor, and lead the barefoot doctors in following the red-and-expert road. The proper building of this contingent of barefoot doctors is a fundamental question bearing on changing the outlook of health in the countryside and is a major issue in the proper handling of the health revolution in the countryside.

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# Take Big Strides Forward Along the Road Charted by Chairman Mao

- an investigation of the strengthening of the contingent of barefoot doctors by the Chiangchen commune, Ch'uansha county, Shanghai municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1975)

In September 1968, Chairman Mao personally commented on and made public the investigation report, "Orientation of the Revolution in Medical Education As Viewed from the Growth of 'Barefoot Doctors'," thus affirming the road followed by the barefoot doctors of the Chiangchen commune, Ch'uansha county, Shanghai municipality. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the barefoot doctors of the Chiangchen commune are growing up healthily politically and vocationally. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of the commune directed vigorous efforts toward conducting education in the ideological and political line in the process of properly grasping the ideological development of the contingent of barefoot doctors. Through running study classes for conducting line education, the Party committee of the commune laid hold of the political orientation, while the brigade Party branches constantly grasped such work in conjunction with central work and the Party branches of the health centers of the commune grasped such work by combining political affairs with vocational affairs. The Party organizations at all levels led the barefoot doctors to seriously read and study, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, constantly raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line, and seek ever greater perfection in vocational skills, so as to enable this new army of medical and health workers to play an ever more prominent role in the struggle to consolidate the system of cooperative medicine, transform the health outlook of the countryside and make a good job of the rural health revolution, and to demonstrate to the full extent the great vitality of this socialist new thing.

## I

On the question of whether or not the barefoot doctors should be kept "barefooted," there is a heated struggle between the two lines.

The broad masses of barefoot doctors come from among the poor and lower-middle peasants and are rooted in the poor and lower-middle peasants. Without departing from the masses, they not only participate in collective productive labor but also prevent and treat diseases for the masses. This kind of socialist rural doctors of a new type is a negation of the old medical system and traditional concepts. Therefore, they are warmly received by the poor and lower-middle peasants and are packed with great vitality. However, the revisionists and the bourgeoisie have at no times stopped to corrupt the ranks of barefoot doctors with the idea of disliking work and loving ease. For example, some people say, "Barefoot doctors have to treat disease and perform labor at the same time, and they do not look like a doctor." By using the words "do not look like" here, the barefoot

doctors are called upon to divorce themselves from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Among the barefoot doctors, there are also some people who fail to see the great significance of persistent participation in agricultural collective productive labor and have developed the idea of slighting labor. For instance, under the excuse that they are busily occupied with prevention and treatment work, some hold that they can participate in labor less often. Some are of the view that as they themselves are tillers by origin, they will change color even if they do not perform any labor, and they therefore take the downright step of taking no part in field labor, thus departing from the "barefoot" road.

The commune Party committee hold that participation in collective productive labor is an important condition for the ideological revolutionization of the barefoot doctors and is a question bearing on the orientation of the rural health revolution. Therefore, they persist in tackling participation in agricultural collective productive labor as an important content of the ideological development of the barefoot doctors and organizing them to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions, criticize Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary viewpoint of smearing up the laboring people and slighting physical work. They conduct careful ideological and political work, and repeatedly educate the barefoot doctors to doggedly follow the orientation of serving as both peasants and doctors and forever preserve the natural colors of the laboring people.

Last year, seeing that a barefoot doctor of the Weitung brigade was for a time divorced from labor, a leading comrade of the commune Party committee staying at a selected point at this brigade went to chat with her. He told her: "Only with his hands callused and his feet covered with mud, can a barefoot doctor bear the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind and never abandon the traditions of barefoot doctors." At present, this barefoot doctor, by taking an active part in agricultural collective productive labor, has won the acclaim of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The commune Party committee pays attention to giving full play to the pace-setting role of advanced typical examples. An outstanding barefoot doctor called Wang Kuei-chen of the Takou brigade took persistent participation in agricultural collective productive labor as an important way to transform the world outlook, and looked upon whether or not she was capable of firmly participating in collective productive labor as an important hallmark of whether or not she was capable of carrying out continued revolution. As she was burdened with a heavy prevention task and busy in medical work, she persisted in participating in collective productive labor in day time and making use of time in the morning, at noon and in the evening to prevent and treat diseases. She strived not to divorce herself from labor and from the masses. In May last year, as a representative of the barefoot doctors of our country, Wang Kuei-chen attended the general meeting of the 27th World Health Organization. After she came home from abroad, she went to work in the fields and to visit the patients the following day. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly advised her, "As you have gone away for over two months and just returned, you should go home to take good care of the old and the young. Let us do the work for you!" Wang Kuei-chen said, "You may do labor for me but you can't transform my thinking for me!"

At present, Wang Kuei-chen not only fights on the forefront for the prevention and treatment of diseases in the countryside but also takes charge of health work in the whole commune as deputy secretary of the commune Party committee. She said, "The proper or improper operation of our commune's contingent of barefoot doctors depends on whether I lead well as a leader."

No matter how busy he was in prevention and treatment work, barefoot doctor Ch'en Chen-fan of the Hungch'i brigade always participated in labor, putting in a stitch where it was needed at the seam. During the busy season, he worked on morning and evening shifts together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and scrambled for heavy and tiring work. In the past, all he thought was that only through participation in labor could he keep in close touch with the masses, link hearts with the poor and lower-middle peasants, get along with them and chat with them. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he came further to understand that a barefoot doctor who was not barefooted would lose the natural colors of the laboring people and that as things developed, there was a danger of the poor and lower-middle peasants losing once again the immeasurable powers in medical and health work which were not easy to come by. Led by the advanced figures, the barefoot doctors of the whole commune took an active part in collective productive labor, thus bringing into form a system. In the busy season of "summer harvesting, summer plowing and summer planting" this year, the barefoot doctors fought bravely in the fields and at the yards day and night, thus combining participation in labor with the prevention and treatment of diseases.

II

Should prevention play the leading role or should medical treatment be emphasized to the neglect of prevention? This is not a question of methodology but a major question of whether health work should serve the great majority or the minority. It is a sharp reflection of struggle between the two lines on the health front. Therefore, the Party committee of the Chiangchen commune have all along regarded this question as an important part of education in the ideological and political line and consistently and untiringly educated the barefoot doctors to implement the policy of "putting the emphasis on prevention."

The commune Party committee constantly laid hold of the vivid cases in prevention and treatment work for teaching the barefoot doctors to realize the importance of emphasizing prevention and the danger of attaching greater weight to medical treatment than prevention. In 1968, there was an outbreak of measles at the Kungho brigade. Because the barefoot doctors were busy with medical treatment and had not opportunely adopted preventive measures, the number of patients rose very rapidly. Later, they summed up experience in good time, pinned down the cause, adopted proper measures and brought the spread of measles under control. This incident gave the barefoot doctors a very profound course of education, and made them realize that in this pair of opposites -- prevention and medical treatment, prevention was the main aspect of the contradiction. With more attention paid to medical treatment than prevention, the more medical treatment is given, the busier one would be. Only by doggedly assigning the leading role to prevention could one

take the initiative in medical treatment work, reduce the rate incidence and raise the health standard of the masses of the people.

For the sake of gradually leading the work of barefoot doctors onto the orbit with prevention as the key, the commune Party committee constantly called special conferences on preventive work to arrange and inspect work in this respect. The forces of the plaque prevention and health protection group of the health center of the commune were strengthened to guarantee preventive work organizationally, and preventive knowledge was taken as an important course for the training of barefoot doctors so as to make everyone learn preventive work. Since the beginning of this year, five special conferences and on-the-spot meetings on preventive work alone have been held at the average of one a month. With a tight grip on ideological education and the concrete measures carried out to the letter, the consciousness of the barefoot doctors in conducting preventive work has been strengthened.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the barefoot doctors of the Taohsin brigade aroused the masses to launch a patriotic health movement. This was thus turned into a new socialist village mindful of sanitation and health and was assessed an advanced health unit in Shanghai municipality. Beginning in 1971, the barefoot doctors of this brigade played an active part in the scientific experiment on "high-yield and mosquito extermination in paddy fields" led by the brigade Party branch. Based on the laws governing rice growth and mosquito breeding, they adopted the methods of starting "bumper harvest ditches" and dry and wet irrigation to combine mosquito extermination with the implementation of measures for increasing rice production. Some initial experience has been acquired. At present, this method is being tested in the whole commune.

III

The deepening of the health revolution in the countryside calls for the building of a contingent of red-and-expert barefoot doctors.

In the past few years, the Party committee of Chiangchen commune started to conduct education in the line, and organized the broad masses of barefoot doctors to seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching that "one without a correct political viewpoint is tantamount to having no soul." They criticized the various reactionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in the relations between politics and vocation, and taught the barefoot doctors to continuously strengthen their own ideological revolutionization and to strive to acquire medical skills under the guidance of the correct ideology. The broad masses of barefoot doctors came to understand that the relations between redness and expertness, between politics and vocation represented the unity of opposites. As a barefoot doctor, he should not only embrace a good thought of serving the people wholeheartedly but also seek ever greater perfection in technique and continuously improve his competence in serving the people.

Under the influence of the revisionist educational line of the old medical school, a barefoot doctor formerly developed the idea of seeking fame and gain. At ordinary time, he was not very willing to keep in touch with the poor and

lower-middle peasants. In the past few years, educated by the Party branch of the brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he raised his awareness and strengthened his consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line. Once, when he passed by a brigade in the vicinity, he used the method of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to save a drowned child who had stopped breathing. When asked his name by the grateful masses, he said: "I am called a barefoot doctor."

In standard of medical treatment, the barefoot doctors have also a problem of in what direction should they raise their standards. The Party committee of the Chiangchen commune doggedly adopt the method of training barefoot doctors through practice, and stress that barefoot doctors must seek improvement in a direction conforming to the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and along the direction of combining Chinese traditional with Western medicine, and must follow the red-and-expert road. Besides adopting certain measures that pay attention not only to practice but also to improvement in the vocational and theoretical fields, the commune Party committee lay emphasis on educating the barefoot doctors to strive for integration of theory with practice, so that in not too long a time, they can grasp more techniques for medical treatment and serve better the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Over the past seven years, on the foundation of the barefoot doctors trained in the past, the Chiangchen commune has also trained three groups of barefoot doctors, thus raising the total number from 28 to over 80. Besides sending a portion of the comrades to the army units, colleges and commune health centers, there are at present 69 fighting on the rural health front. Among them, 43 percent are Party and CYL members, and ten have been elected to leading bodies at various levels. The majority of comrades are able to handle more properly the relations between politics and vocation and to adhere to the red-and-expert orientation. At present most of them have mastered the method of giving treatment with "one needle, one bunch of herbs or a pair of hands (massage)." They are capable of making more skillful use of the Chinese traditional and Western methods to treat and prevent common diseases and recurrent diseases in the countryside. Some barefoot doctors are able to handle general wounds and to diagnose independently certain perplexing cases and to give emergency treatment to the critically ill. With the help of the commune health centers, some barefoot doctors are capable of performing operations on appendicitis, hernia, hemorrhoids and external tumors. In recent years, many barefoot doctors have taken up the task of guiding and teaching the worker-peasant-soldier students of the Shanghai Chinese Traditional Medicine College and the students of the medical training classes in municipalities and counties. Together with the doctors of the commune health centers, they have also compiled and published the "Teaching Materials for Barefoot Doctors" and the "Readers for Health Workers" that are suitable for the villages of South China. Lenin had pointed out: "One of the greatest evils left us by the old bourgeois society is the complete dislocation of books from practice." People note with delight that the growth of the barefoot doctors in the Chiangchen commune has not only furthered the deepening of the health revolution in the countryside but also discovered a correct road to integrate books with practice for the revolution in medical education.

- By our own correspondent(s) and
our own reporter(s)

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

## Red Flag Article: Pay Attention to Developing Light Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

excerpts follow of a signed article in the latest issue of the journal "red flag", "pay attention to developing light industry", which stresses its importance in china's socialist construction based on the policy of "agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's light industry has developed rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on the basis of good harvests 13 years running. the increase in gross output value topped the total increase for the 17 post-liberation years from 1949 to 1965 before the cultural revolution started.

our great leader chairman mao, in expounding the road for china's industrialization, stated: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." he also pointed out: "the entire national economy will benefit if we can achieve an even greater growth in our agriculture and thus induce a correspondingly greater development of light industry." facts prove that the policy mapped out by chairman mao reflects the inner connection of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and is entirely correct. the growth of light industry provides favorable conditions for the sustained increase of agricultural and subsidiary production, especially production of industrial crops, expands the collective economy of the rural people's communes and speeds up the process of mechanization of farming. it ensures that more agricultural and side-line products can be processed into consumer goods for wider use so as to meet the people's needs both in town and countryside; and can provide a big accumulation of funds for building heavy industry so as to promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

the development of light industry is important both as a political and economic question. the relations between industry and agriculture mirror those between the two big classes of workers and peasants. the overwhelming majority of china's farm products are produced by the collective economy while a small part is produced by individuals. as light industry grows and more of its products reach the rural markets through the channels of the state commercial departments and the supply and marketing co-operatives in exchange

with the peasants for commodity grain, raw materials for industry and other agricultural and side-line products, not only does the socialist exchange of goods between town and countryside grow, but the socialist position on the commercial front can be consolidated and expanded, the capitalist tendencies checked, the worker-peasants alliance strengthened and the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated. we should see the question of the development of light industry from this plane. basing our national economic plan in the sequence of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry is a long strategic principle and not at all temporary measure.

in order to run light industry well revolution must be grasped well. wherever the revolution situation is good, industrial and agricultural production rises rapidly and the economic situation also thrives. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of the doctrines of trailing behind at a snail's pace and slavish comprador philosophy peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao has strengthened the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and production and technical skills have been improved.

initiative by both the central authorities and the localities and the principle "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning" must be brought into play in developing light industry. light industrial products in general should be produced according to local conditions and gradually meet local needs, the exception being those which have to be distributed by state co-ordination to areas short of them because of limitations in raw material resources and the industrial and technical level. we will achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building industry by bringing into play the initiative of the localities, combining big, medium and small plants and simultaneously using modern and indigenous methods of production. this not only makes rational use of local resources but, more important, it better implements the strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." in running light industry, localities should be encouraged to try to meet local needs and, at the same time, to consider how to develop their good points so as to contribute to the whole country.

as a socialist country, china develops her national economy in a proportionate and planned way. it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between the part and the whole in developing production. during the cultural revolution, some areas have stressed the development of certain light industries on the basis of their local raw material resources, natural conditions and technical foundations by running medium and small enterprises. for example, some provinces and prefectures which can grow sugar cane and sugar beet set up sugar

refineries while others that have forest and reed resources develop the paper industry. some heavy industrial centres pay attention to the production of machinery, hardware and chemical articles for daily use. they have contributed to the whole and speeded up the expansion of local light industries.

attention must also be paid in developing light industry to making full use of the existing industrial base, using old enterprises and the original industrial foundation and developing their potential through technical innovations and technical transformation. china has laid a foundation in industry in the course of more than two decades building. the level of production will be greatly raised and we can do more at lower costs if we make full use of the existing industrial bases, boldly arouse the masses, make extensive technical innovations and systematically transform the outdated factories in a planned way. the growth of the shanghai textile industry is a case in point. a century-long industrial base, shanghai, has made full use of its old factories and machines thanks to the strenuous efforts made by workers and cadres in the past 25 years. last year's total industrial output value was 4.5 times the 1949 figure. this is an important way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing industry.

socialist coordination must be arranged well to make the best use of the existing industrial foundation. socialist public ownership of the means of production opens a wide potential for coordination in industry. many problems beyond the capacity of single enterprise or trade to deal with can be settled easily through better organization.

changchou city in kiangsu province does not have a big textile industry. but it organized related enterprises to undertake a rational division of labour around certain main products and the coordination developed has helped raise labour productivity.

OIL INDUSTRY

## Thriving Oil Industry at Tsaidam Basin

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 16, 1975)

the chinghai petrolem administration at tsaidam basin, northwest china's chinghai province, completed over 60 per cent of its annual crude oil target by the end of june and oil and gas fields established equal the total for the past three years. new achievements were also made in oilfield construction, crude oil refining and scientific research work under the impact of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

started in 1954, the first year of the first five-year plan, this has become a comprehensive enterprises with seismic prospecting, drilling, extraction, refining, scientific research and machinery maintenance.

every year's state plan has been fulfilled in the past 20 years and cadres, technicians and skilled workers have been constantly trained for new oil fields.

the study movement this year has fired the workers and staff members with a greater revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they are determined to produce more oil in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the no. 32109 drilling team is a good example of how difficulties are overcome in sinking deep wells. the team encountered rock layers, high-pressure underground water and gas sand when they started to sink a well in march this year. they worked hard and carefully to speed up the drilling and the well is 2,400 metres deep up to the end of june.

leading cadres at all levels go to work alongside the drilling teams and study revolutionary theory together with them. as a result, wells were sunk and the derricks moved to new sites ahead of time. workers of the no. 1270 drilling team cut by half the time required previously for moving its derrick to a new site. this revolutionary spirit inspired the whole administration to make new achievements and create new records. the riveting and founding workshop of the machinery repair plant was assigned to make six sets of water jacket type heaters, each with a capacity of half a million calories. they fulfilled the task in 13 days and nights as against the 40 previously required.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

## Kwangtung Province Tops Half-Yearly Industrial Target

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 16, 1975)

south china's kwangtung province topped its industrial plan for the first half of the year. gross industrial output was 50.4 per cent of the annual target, or a 15.3-per cent increase over the same period of last year.

thirty-nine major products showed increases, including rolled steel, electricity, crude oil, cement, tractors, caustic soda, sugar, cotton cloth and paper. the province trial-produced over 800 new products. railway, sea and river transportation fulfilled more than half of the annual plan for passenger and freight volume.

immediately after the publication of chairman mao's important instructions on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party organizations at all levels in industry ran study classes to train theoretical instructors from among the workers. the study imbued the workers with greater enthusiasm for socialism. they tried hard to make technical innovations and tapped production potential. according to incomplete statistics, the province carried out 17,000 innovations in the first four months, more than double that for the same time last year, set up 59 production streamlines and introduced nearly 1,000 new techniques and processes. productive capacity has been steadily raised with less state investment or none at all.

workers of the hunghsing diesel engine plant in chiangmen city transformed their equipment, built two production streamlines and doubled its output to keep up with the fast-growing agriculture.

socialist coordination has been strengthened between factories and between different trades. in fushan prefecture, one of the major grain producers, many factories worked together to manufacture pieces of equipment for nitrogenous fertilizer and turned out 50 per cent more fertilizer than for the first half of last year.

CITRUS FRUITS

China Develops Cultivation of Citrus Fruits

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

china's acreage of citrus fruit trees has grown to six times that of the early post-liberation days, and extensive scientific cultivation has greatly increased their output.

china has many varieties of citrus fruits, including pomeloes, kumquats and citrons, though tangerines and oranges are the principal ones. the well-known nanfeng sweet orange of kiangsi province and the huangyen mandarin orange of chekiang province are rated among the world's best, juicy and delicious. much attention has been given in the past 25 years to increasing citrus fruit production in the traditional fruit growing areas.

a number of new bases have been set up in kwangsi, hunan, hupeh, kwangtung and szechwan since 1958, and these have now yielded fruit. especially since the great cultural revolution began in 1966, people living along the coast in chekiang province have launched mass drives for planting fruit trees. kwangtung, kwangsi, kiangsi and hunan have succeeded in planting citrus fruit trees on hilly land which western bourgeois soil scientists used to call "red deserts" and have even created a record of from 37.5 to 75 tons of citrus fruit per hectare.

now, seventeen provinces and regions in most parts of china have taken to planting citrus fruit trees. one part of shensi province in northwest china has succeeded in adapting good strains brought from the south. it provides the experience of developing large-scale citrus fruit cultivation in china's northern sub-tropical zone. shanghai has been doing much the same in recent years.

with mass participation in seed breeding and selection, new good strains have emerged one after another. almost 1,000 varieties have been recorded in a recent nation-wide survey. forests of citrus fruit as well as some closely related plants have been located, growing naturally in yunnan, kwangsi, szechwan and hunan. all this will help the development of citrus fruit production.

according to historical records, china already grew citrus fruits on a certain scale as long as two thousand years ago. grafting of citrus fruit trees was first practised in the period of the warring states.

since liberation, china has introduced good strains of citrus fruit to a number of asian and african countries and has also acclimatized good new strains from asian and african countries.

GOOD HARVESTS

Northeast China Industrial Center Reports
Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 16, 1975)

liaoning province, a heavy industry centre in northeast china, has just harvested ten percent more wheat than last year. per-hectare yield was also higher. wheat output of many counties and districts surpassed three tons per hectare, an annual target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river.

under the guidance of the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the people of the province have made efforts to expand agriculture while stepping up industrial production. one of the important measures was to plant winter wheat which was not grown there before.

with a short frost-free period, the province used to grow only one crop of spring wheat or maize or kaoliang a year. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the rural cadres and peasants experimented with winter wheat in order to switch over to double-cropping. the experiment was successful first in the warmer areas near luta in 1970. later, the people around shenyang, yingkou, chinchou and tantung also succeeded in planting winter wheat by building more water control projects, using early-ripening and frost-resistant wheat strains and applying more fertilizer. in recent years, the acreage under winter wheat in the province has been constantly enlarged. this year, winter wheat was harvested on 66,000 hectares, equal to the acreage under spring wheat.

## Reports of Good Rapeseed Harvests Coming In from Various Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

reports of good rapeseed harvest are pouring in from different parts of the country. this achievement is due to the efforts of the chinese peasants to diversify the economy while giving priority to grain.

hupeh province, one of china's major rapeseed growers, reports a 70-percent increase in total output over that of last year while per-hectare yield rose by more than 30 percent. this year's acreage was 33,300 hectares more than last year's. as soon as spring set in, the peasants strengthened their field management, applied topdressing and took timely measures to control insect pests. all this contributed to this summer's good harvest.

east china's anhwei and kiangsi provinces also reaped a good rapeseed crop this year with their total output up 30 and 10 percent respectively compared with last year.

the province's huaipei prefecture, where rape was first planted only two years ago, also brought in a good harvest.

liaoning province in colder northeast china got a good harvest from 133,000 hectares sown to spring rape this year. per-hectare yield was about 20 percent higher than in 1974. liaoning had never grown rape until 1973 when an early ripening strain was trial-planted and proved a success.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets
Angolan National Liberation Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the angolan national liberation front led by hendrik vaal neto, member of the political bureau of the front and secretary of state for information of the angolan transitional government.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Exhibition Group Fetes Ecadorian
Officials

(NCNA-English Quito, Jul. 16,1975)

the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition held a banquet here yesterday evening in acknowledgement of the active support and friendly cooperation given to the exhibition by the government and noted personages of ecuador.

among the guests present at the banquet were minister of finance jaime moncayo garcia, acting minister of industries, commerce and integration eduardo calderon zambrano, vice foreign minister ernesto valdivieso and other government officials.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

## Finnish Government Fetes Departing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jul. 15, 1975)

finnish vice-prime minister and foreign minister olavi johannes mattila, on behalf of the government, gave a dinner today in honour of chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming, who will leave for home at the end of his term of office.

among those present were matti tuovinen, state secretary of the foreign ministry, lars lindeman, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs of the parliament, and matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society.

earlier, the chinese ambassador had called on prime minister keijo liinamaa, vice-prime minister and foreign minister olavi mattila and trade and industry minister arvo rytkonen, to bid them farewell.

CHINA AND IRAQ

## Iraqi Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jul. 15, 1975)

iraqi vice-president taha muhyiddin marouf received chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih here today.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

## Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the republic of iraq.

attending were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, peng shao-hui, deputy chief

of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li yi-lin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Junior Swimming Team Feted by Yokohama Mayor

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 16, 1975)

ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama of japan, gave a reception today in honour of the visiting shanghai junior swimming team headed by lu chi-chuan and with hu chung-yeh as deputy leader.

in their speeches at the reception, ichio asukada and lu chi-chuan expressed their congratulations upon the developments of friendly exchanges between the two friendly cities, yokohama and shanghai, and the growing friendship between the two peoples.

present on the occasion were more than 200 persons including eitaro okubo, speaker of yokohama; sueo shimizu, president of yokohama amateur sports association and director of kanagawa shimbun-sha; representatives of the headquarters of japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and japan-china cultural exchange association, as well as chinese residents in japan.

the shanghai team arrived here yesterday at the invitation of yokohama, osaka and headquarters of japan-china friendship association.

## Japanese High School Football Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

the all-china sports federation hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the fuzieda higashi high school football delegation from japan led by shinzo yamaguchi with kazuo suzuki and fukutaro watanabe as his deputies.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the host federation, shih tao, leading member of the competition department of the federation, han ping-pei, council member of the china-japan friendship association, hsu yin-sheng, leading member of a department concerned, and representatives of the football team of peking's palichuang middle school.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere. shih tao and shinzo yamaguchi made toasts and expressed the hope that the people and youngsters of china and japan would live in friendship from generation to generation and that the friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries would be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

the japanese delegation flew in here yesterday.

## Japanese, Chinese Middle School Footballers Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

the fuzieda higashi high school football team and the peking palichuang middle school football team played a friendly match at the peking no. 3 cotton mill this afternoon. they drew warm applause from a crowd of 5,000.

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned shih tao and hsu yin-sheng watched the match together with japanese delegation leader shinzo yamaguchi and deputy leaders kazuo suzuki and fukutaro watanabe.

despite the sultry weather today, the stands were packed with football fans long before the kick-off. an ovation burst forth to greet the japanese players when they entered the field arm in arm with the home players. the match was thrilling yet friendly. the goalkeepers drew repeated applause for their daring retrieves.

the spirited game and fine skill of the two teams left a deep impression on the spectators.

the fuzieda higashi high school football delegation visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill yesterday. it will leave for talien tomorrow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Shooting Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here today in honour of the visiting shooting team from the democratic people's republic of korea led by ko yung gun.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned under the commission feng teh-pao and sun cheng-hua, and minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy here.

li ching-chuan and ko yung gun spoke at the reception, wishing that the militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would constantly grow.

the guest team arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, yesterday evening met and gave a dinner for all members of the tourist group of the mexico-china friendship association led by mrs. maria elena de torres bouchan, secretary-general of the association. the meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the mexican guests arrived in peking on july 13 after touring shanghai and hangchow. they will soon leave to visit tachai, shaoshan and other places before going home.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Football Team Leaves Peking on Tour of New Zealand, Fiji, Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

a chinese football team with yu wen-chun as leader and hsing kuei-fu as deputy leader left here yesterday on a friendly match tour of new zealand, fiji and australia.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

following is the full text of the "joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe":

in conformity with the interests and desires of the two countries and through friendly consultations, the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional government of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe have unanimously decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

the government of the people's republic of china supports the provisional government of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe in its struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

the provisional government of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing all the chinese people.

the governments of the two countries agree to develop friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-

interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

liu ying-hsien
representative
of the government of the
people's republic of china

manuel pinto da costa
representative
of the provisional
government of the democratic
republic of sao
tome and principe

sao tome, july 12, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to warmly greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and sao tome and principe. the editorial reads:

the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe have decided to officially establish diplomatic relations on july 12, 1975. the decision conforms to the interests and desires of the two peoples. we warmly welcome this happy event and whole-heartedly wish steady development to the friendly relations between the peoples of china and sao tome and principe.

sao tome and principe, an island country in the gulf of guinea off the western coast of africa, had been subjected to portuguese colonial domination and ruthless plunder over the past five centuries. the people of sao tome and principe love freedom and independence, and have advanced wave upon wave in a courageous and protracted struggle. especially since the 1960's, the struggle for national independence had further developed under the leadership of the sao tome and principe liberation movement, and the portuguese government was finally compelled to recognize the right of sao tome and principe to independence last november. sao tome and principe solemnly proclaimed independence on july 12 this year, adding a new chapter to its history. at present, the provisional government of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe is leading the people of the whole country in safeguarding sovereignty and independence, developing the national economy and building the country.

since the beginning of this year, one african country after another has proclaimed independence and flags of national independence were hoisted one after another over militant africa. this shows that the african people are forging ahead victoriously on the road of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, their force is growing in united struggle and the situation in africa is becoming better and better. no intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers can hold back the wheel of history of africa.

china and sao tome and principe are far apart, but geographical distance cannot prevent friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. both our two countries belong to the third world, we share the common objective of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and must constantly strengthen our unity and cooperation. the chinese government has always maintained that all countries, big and small, should be equal. we strongly oppose hegemonism and power politics characterized by the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak; we firmly support the african peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big power hegemonism, and are determined to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the african peoples. we are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and sao tome and principe will further promote china's friendly relations and cooperation with the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and other african countries, and the friendship between the peoples.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

## Somali Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

the mogadishu track and field team from somalia led by hussein samatar nur left here for home by air yesterday at the end of a friendly tour of china.

while in china, the somali friends visited peking, wuhan and sian, and had joint training and friendly contests with chinese athletes.

the chinese track and field association gave a banquet on the evening of july 14 in honour of the guest team.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

## Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today. it was seen off by lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation gave a farewell banquet yesterday. chai tse-min, president of the chinese amity association, attended.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, tangshan, yenan, shanghai and kwangchow and saw a show by the tientsin acrobatic troupe.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Chinese TT Delegation Leader Fetes International TT Federation President

(NCNA-Eglish Lagos, Jul. 15, 1975)

chinese table tennis delegation leader sung chung gave a dinner here this evening in honour of roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation (ittf), who was here on invitation to attend the 2nd asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

among other guests at the dinner were hisao kido, ittf first deputy president, jean mercien, its honourary treasurer, amin abou heif, president of the african table tennis federation, helios farrel, president of the latin american table tennis federation, and son gil chon, first deputy president of the asian table tennis union.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

a colour documentary film "a brilliant spectacle" was shown before the dinner.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland to Extend Fisheries Limit to 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1975)

the icelandic government announced yesterday that it would extend its fishing zone from 50 miles to 200 miles as from october 15, according to reykjavik reports.

the regulation published by the icelandic fisheries ministry said that when the new rules came into effect, all foreign fishing vessels would be prohibited from fishing inside the 200-mile limit.

announcing the decision, prime minister geir hallgrimsson said that the icelandic government was ready for talks with other countries that have traditionally fished in icelandic waters about special arrangements inside the 200-mile zone.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 29, 1975 No. 5904

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF THEORY

## Link Up the Study of Theory With the Strengthening of the Party Ideologically

- report on an investigation of the Shanghai Emery Wheel Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1975)

In the movement to thoroughly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Shanghai Emery Wheel Plant has linked up the study of theory with the strengthening of the Party ideolocially, armed the broad masses of Party members with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further the conscious transformation of the world outlook of the Party members. This has given impetus to the solid and penetrating forward development of the study movement in the whole plant as well as further strengthened the militancy of the Party organizations.

### The Party Committee Unifies Understanding and Strengthens Its Leadership

What is the relationship between the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the strengthening of the Party ideologically? Should the two things be combined togehher? There were for a time diverse views within the Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant. Many comrades held that the study of theory should be closely combined with the strengthening of the Party ideologically, but some comrades thought that after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, most of the Party members had made rapid progress ideologically and there was no necessity to vigorously grasp the education of the Party members in the study of theory.

In light of this condition, the "squad members" of the Party committee of the plant repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, studied once again the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" and seriously held discussions. Many comrades said

that according to the provisions of the Party Constitution, "The basic program of the Chinese Communist Party is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and triumph over capitalism with socialism. The ultimate goal of the Party is to realize communism." This shows that the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the demand of the basic program of the Party. Such Party member must theoreticaly clarify the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie before he can struggle even more consciously for realizing the basic program of the Party. In the course of study, the broad masses of Party members must reform their thinking in contrast with theory and genuinely guide their actions with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat before they can play the exemplary role of the vanguard in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism.

This plant has held a study class for Party members to analyze the ideological condition of the Party members against the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat thus enabling everybody to further find out the differences. Through analyzing the ideological condition of the Party members, the Party committee members have come to realize that after the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of Party members have raised their ideological awareness to varying degrees, but ideological transformation is a protracted task, and we must constantly study the theory of revolution and strengthen the transformation of our world outlook before we can further resolve the problem of entirely joining the Party ideologically.

After unifying understanding, the Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant took the strengthening of the Party ideologically in the study of theory as an important task for incorporation into the agenda of the Party committee. They held Party committee meetings on many occasions to exclusively discuss the revolutionization of the Party committee itself and the ideological condition of the Party members. In accordance with actual conditions, they have charted the plans for strengthening the Party ideologically, and seriously organized the Party members and masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through organizing livelihood meetings and study classes for Party membes and starting diverse forms of activities such as holding heart-to-heart talks and attending Party class, they have conducted ideological education for the Party members.

## List Special Topics for Thorough Study and Discussion

The Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant think that in order to strengthen the Party ideologically in the course of studying theory, the key point is to teach the Party members to uphold the proletarian Party spirit, insist on combating and guarding against revisionism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas. In light of the ideological condition of the Party members, they have listed several topics. The Party members are then organized to read and study seriously around these topics, carry out thorough discussion and strive to understand what is learned theoretically, to distinguish between the right and the wrong line, to raise their understanding ideologically and to attain results through practice.

They first discussed the topic of "how to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and overcome the idea of 'disembarking at the station'." They seriously studied the expositions by the teachers of revolution on the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and reviewed the nature and task of the Party as expounded in the Party Constitution. They have come to realize that the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again and ultimately realize communism. Communists who are determined to fight all their life for realizing communism must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and in all stages of the development of revolution and must not give up half way. Through the study and discussion of special topics, the broad masses of Party members have further raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the emery cloth workshop, there is an old Party member who has joined the Party for nearly 30 years. In the period of democratic revolution, she flirted with death and devoted herself to the revolutionary cause. After entering the city, she took up revolutionary work with wholehearted eagerness. However, because her awareness of continued revolution was not high enough, as she grew older and was in poor health in the past few years, her spirit of hard struggle gradually weakened and sometimes she thought in terms of "resting a while." In the study movement, this Party member seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "It is the great future goal to which our present efforts are directed; if we lose sight of the goal, we cease to be communists. But equally we cease to be communists if we relax our efforts of today." The wish to rest for a while and "disembark at the station" after realizing that there was still a long way to go in realizing the great goal of communism showed that she had forgotten the Party's basic program. She expressed the determination to forever maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war and become a staunch revolutionary fighter who would fight ceaselessly as long as she was alive.

The Party members have also discussed the topic of "how the communists should play the exemplary role of the vanguard in shattering the concept of bourgeois right." They have seriously studied the expositions made by the teachers of revolution on the bourgeois right and realized that the bourgeois right inevitably exists in the historical period of socialism but must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Communist Party members should become models in restricting the bourgeois right and should consciously shatter the concept of bourgeois right.

In the course of grasping production, a Party member cadre in the diamond workshop had for a time failed to see the socialist enthusiasm latent in the masses and always thought of offering some sort of rewards. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he realized that taking "reward" as the "motivating force" for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses not only could not arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, but on the contrary would extend the bourgeois right and thwart the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. He said, "A communist must be the leader in restricting the bourgeois right. In his work,he must insist on putting

proletarian politics in command, shatter the idea of bourgeois right, and at the same time, embrace the communist attitude toward work and carry out work with the revolutionary spirit."

The Party committee of the plant has also organized the Party members to discuss such topics as "how to prevent the ideological corrosion of the Party members by the principle of commodity exchange." Through the study and discussion of special topics, the Party members of this plant have further deepened their understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised their consciousness in struggling for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many Party members have shown even greater vigor in reading books and study and greater drive for grasping the revolution and promoting production.

## Set Up Advanced Models and Strengthen Positive Education

The Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant pay attention to making full use of the advanced models to give impetus to the strengthening of the Party ideologically. They have seriously summed up three advanced models, one in consciously resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas, one in consciously shattering the bourgeois concept of grades and wholeheartedly struggling for the communist cause, and also one in upholding the philosophy of struggle and constantly making revolution. The introduction of advanced deeds of these three models aroused great repercussion among the Party members of the whole plant. Many Party members said, "Through studying theory in contrast with the advanced, we can further remold our world outlook on the basis of combining theory with practice." Those Party members who had given a good account of themselves in the past are all the more high in spirits and firm in determination and are resolved to follow the example of the advanced models in rendering still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. A handful of Party members contaminated by the bourgeois style of life have also raised their understanding and made progress to varying degrees.

The Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant holds that in order to educate the Party members, it is necessary to uphold the principle of education on the positive side and conduct patient and meticulous ideological work. The method of setting up advanced models through the study of theory to lead the Party members in consciously developing the strong points and overcoming the shortcomings in conjunction with their ideological realities has attained fairly good results in raising the awareness of the Party members.

On the basis of using the models to show the way, the Party committee of the Emery Wheel Plant have seriously summed up and propagated advanced ideas and turned them into the common spiritual wealth of the Party members as a whole. They have held meetings for the exchange of experience and organized the Party members to talk about their insights obtained from study, thus making communist ideas bloom and bear fruit in the minds of more and more Party members.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent(s)
  Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter(s)

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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE IN WATER CONSERVATION

# The Two-Line Struggle of Northern Sung on the Question of Water Conservation

by

the group of theorists of the Water Conservation Department of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1975)

During the period of Northern Sun, the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the political and ideological spheres also looked very acute on the question of water conservation. In the year 1069 A.D. Wang An-shih was administering the government, and he formulated the "law of farm irrigation" for the develpment of water conservation projects. This was a component of the new laws and was promulgated in November for implementation throughout the country. Following this, he also set up the "Department of Dredging the Yellow River," an organ of the Central Government in charge of the regulation of the Yellow River. All this was for serving the political line of the reformist faction of the landlord class. Spurred by the political line of the reformist faction, there emerged an upsurge in the construction of water conservation projects.

The diehard faction of the bureaucrats and big landlords headed by Szuma Kuang wildly opposed the construction of water conservation projects. One of the six major "charges" brought by Szu-ma Kuang against Wang An-shih's political reforms was "to show confidence in radical and crafty people and wildly start water conservation projects, thus tiring the people and wasting the resources." One month after the promulgation of the new law, Szu-ma Kuang called for the abolition of the special organization for the enforcement of the new law. Afterward, he adopted all ways and means to seek the abolition of the "law of farm irrigation," and even made use of some rare natural phenomena to create public opinion against the reform. In the year 1074 A.D., because there was a severe drought, the diehard faction made despicable use of the drought to attack the new law saying, "The drought is brought by An-shih, and with An-shih removed, it will rain without fail."

Why was it that the reformist faction attached importance to the construction of water conservation projects, while the diehard faction wildly opposed it? An answer to this could only be found from the reality of the class antagonism in society at that time.

The Northern Sung Dynasty all along carried out the policy of "non-repressioon of annexation." The bureaucrats and big landlords wantonly annexed land on the one hand, and on the other hand they also enjoyed the prerogative of exemption from taxation and conscription. In the latter part of the reign of Emperor Jen Tsung of Sung, the big landlords owned 70 percent of the arable land in the whole country. By the time of Emperor Ying Tsung of Sung, only 30 percent of the land actually under cultivation paid taxes to the government, and the rest of the land was mostly able to evade taxation under

the protective wings of the bureaucrats and big landlords. Because of this, the sources of state revenue gradually diminished, and the heavy financial burden had to be borne the more by the peasants and the medium and small landowners. This created the serious situation of "the rich having their properties distributed all over the prefecture with the poor having to die of poverty in the valleys," thus rendering class antagonism ever more acute. Faced with this situation, the reformist faction that represented the interests of the medium and small landlord class called for the repression of annexation and the development of production to enrich the nation and increase its military power. In order to develop agriculture, it was imperative to construct water conservation projects and regulate the rivers to do away with their scourges. The reformist faction laid great store by water conservation precisely for the purpose of serving the political line for peace and order through reform and for enriching the nation and increasing its military power.

The policies formulated by the reformist faction in the course of starting water conservation projects also embodied the political view of "repressing annexation." The "law of farm irrigation" ruled that the existing water conservation installations (ditches, ponds, embankments and sluice gates) already taken over by the bureaucrats and big landlords for their exclusive benefit should be "channeled equally" to extend the benefited areas. The labor for regulating the rivers and digging ditches should be levied on the "household" basis, and those owning more land should put up more labor. Those who deliberately evaded the contribution of labor and material would be required to pay additional penalties. Because water conservation projects were large in scale and the financial resources were inadequate, loans had to be made by the government at a lower rate of interest, and the time of repayment was rather long. When the loans granted by the government proved to be inadequate, the big landlords were required to lend money to the builders of such projects, and interest could only be charged at the government rate. These policies had violated to a certain extent the political and economic interests of the big landlords. Sensing the great pains, Szu-ma Kuang and company, the representatives of this stratum, had therefore to void wild opposition. Szu-ma Kuang was of the view that the financial and economic crises could only be solved by levying higher taxation. He opposed the method of using the construction of water conservation projects for the development of production to increase state revenue. He was opposed to the violation of the vested interests of the big landlords, and wanted to make the medium and small landowners and the laboring people bear a still greater share of the heavy economic burden.

The diehards held that "there is no need to change the laws and institutions of our ancestors so as to guard against the loss of popular support." They attacked the measures for economic development through constructing water conservation projects as "what Sang Hung-yang said for the deception of Emperor Wu of Han." They also talked nonsense saying that "the gods are ill at ease and people are jittery" because the construction of water conservation projects "is too much for the people." What did they mean by "the people"? They were the big landlords.

In the 11th century, the rulers of the Kitan nationality in the north and the rulers of Hsihsia constantly made inroads and harassments against

Northern Sung. In the face of this acute national contradiction, the diehards carried out a humiliating capitulationist line, but Wang An-shih called for the adoption of the line of active resistance by strengthening preparedness against war. "It is imperative to reinforce the ramparts, clear the fields and accumulate grain to wait for them." The argument between those for humiliation and those for resistance was also reflected on the question of water conservation.

After the Yellow River breached its banks at Shanghu (northeast of the P'uyang county in Honan today) in 1048 A.D., it again separated up into two several years afterward, and its water constantly inundated the important military bases and rear-service bases of that time, such as Taming, Enchou, Chichou and Ch'ienningchün (equivalent to the Ch'ing county in Hopei today). This is not only ravaged agricultural production, affected military supplies and swallowed up the grain and arms stocked up by the army, but also directly menaced the life and safety of the army and the people on the front thus causing the commanders and fighters to worry about their rear and weakening the defense forces.

For the sake of retrieving the bad situation north of the Yellow River where agricultural production and preparedness against war were constantly disrupted by the floods, the reformist faction vigorously called for the regulation of the Chang River and the Yellow River that constantly overflowed their banks. Although Szu-ma Kuang had gone to the spot and seen with his own eyes how the army and the people had suffered from the Yellow River in spate, after his return to the capital, he adopted a wicked and passive attitude toward this urgent problem.

Since the struggle on the question of water conservation was geared to the political line, it also reflected the two entirely antagonistic lines of thought.

First, it found expression in whether one should "stand in awe of the mandate of heaven" and be the slave of Nature, or "formulate the heavenly mandate" and be the master of nature. The diehards headed by Szu-ma Kuang publicized and extolled the idea of "doing nothing" and "submitting to the will of heaven and one's fate." They nonsensically said, "Opening up the river is like setting fire to a house and not opening up the river is like a house on fire. Rather than tire the people, it is better not to open up the river." Su Shih declared, "The empire has been at peace for so long and the people are flourishing. The untapped resources have all been exhausted in all corners, and any attempt to cut up places for irrigation today will give rise to great trouble and disturbances." He was of the view that since all the resources in the country had been tapped to the full extent, the survey and construction of water conservation projects at present would undoubtedly give rise to plenty of "trouble and disturbances."

Wang An-shih was the successor to the Legalist thought of "formulating the heavenly mandate." Giving tit for tat, he submitted that "anyone who wants to enrich the empire must draw resources from the natural world" and that "the wealth of the empire must be created according to the resources of the empire." He meant that in order to bring affluence to the empire, it was

imperative to make full use of the natural world to develop production. He called for turning the rivers that brought scourges into useful ones. Guided by the idea of "formulating the heavenly mandate," the reformist faction represented by Wang An-shih elbowed aside the sabotage and intervention from the diehards, started water conservation projects and harnessed the injurious rivers. Between 1070 and 1076 A.D., they completed almost ten thousand water conservation projects to provide irrigation to 36 million mow of fertile land. They dredged and regulated the Chang River and the Pien River and also regulated the Yellow River to a certain extent. Through draining away the silt, they converted almost a million mow of saline-alkali land into arable land with the per-mow yield increased from three to five times. Szu-ma Kuang and company, however nonsensically said that the wealth of the empire was constant and that the regulation of rivers served no useful purpose. This showed that their company was a simon pure diehard and conservative faction.

The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in ideological line on the question of water conservation also found expression in whether one was for back to the ancients or for retorm. Szu-ma Kuang and company advocated "following the example of ancient kings," restoring the old order and regression, and seemed to think that the "highest ideal" was to restore the Yellow River to the very ancient state when it could run wild everywhere. Wang An-shih sharply criticized Szu-ma Kuang and company for spreading the fallacy of restoring the old order, and strongly denounced them for their "stupidity or falsehood in attributing things to the very ancient times." He meant to say that if the diehards were not so stupid and ignorant as "to stick to the ancient ways," then they were deliberately distorting the facts for the deception of the masses, and that they were either a group of idiots or bad eggs. Wang An-shih openly declared that "it is the way of heaven to head for changes." He held that both the natural world and human society were forever changing.

The violent struggle between the two lines on the question of water conservation during the time of Wang An-shih's political reforms was precisely an expression of the violent struggle between the two fundamentally different political lines and ideological lines of Confucianism and Legalism. The political line and ideological line carried out by the Legalists with Wang An-shih as their representative gave impetus to water conservation construction and development of science and technique, while the political line and ideological line carried out by the Confucianists with Szu-ma Kuang as their representative played the role of obstructing and sabotaging the development of water conservation construction and the productive forces. It should be noted that due to its historical and class limitations, the movement for political reforms launched by Wang An-shih could not be very thorough. Furthermore, because it drew its strength from the support of the court and was carried out from the top to the bottom, it could not mobilize or rely on the masses. Therefore, the development of the water conservation cause could also make limited headway at that time.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

## Make a Good Job of Cooperative Medicine for the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- an investigation of the Tingso commune, Haian county, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." The Tingso commune of Hainan county carried out the system of cooperative medicine in 1969. In 1973, this developed into joint operation at the commune and brigade levels under the unified leadership of the commune. After the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organizations at commune and brigade levels have further strengthened the leadership of the proletariat in the realm of rural health, doggedly exercised all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and effectively consolidated and developed cooperative medicine.

At present, 12 brigades of this commune have health rooms serviced by two to three barefoot doctors, and 153 production teams are provided with two health personnel /each/. A three-level medical and health network with the commune health center as the base has come into shape. The masses of commune members take early steps to guard against illness when they are in good health and are given early treatment when they are sick. There have been marked changes in the outlook of rural health.

### Proper Promotion of Cooperative Medicine Is Essential To Exercise of All-Round Dictatorship by the Proletariat Over the Bourgeoisie

After the introduction of cooperative medicine to the Tingso commune, how to consolidate and develop this socialist new thing was a new problem. Some commune and brigade cadres for a time harbored this view: The great proletarian cultural revolution has liquidated the revisionist health line and purged those bourgeois elements wielding immeasurable powers over health. The implementation of cooperative medicine under this situation shows that the proletariat has firmly grasped immeasurable powers over rural health. From now on, the problem that has to be solved urgently is to strenghten the auditing of medical expenses and to improve the level of medical tehcnique and it will do so long as there are people to attend to things and to give medical treatment to the sick.

This brought before people a sharp question: With a deep-going health revolution already carried out in the countryside and with cooperative medicine already introduced there, is it still necessary for the proletariat to continue strengthening leadership over the realm of health? Is it still necessary to continuously persist in exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of health?

The heated struggle waged around cooperative medicine by the Hsiling brigade of this commune has provided a correct answer to this question. Not long after the introduction of cooperative medicine in this brigade, a handful of class enemies took it as an eyesore and a thorn in their flesh. They maliciously attacked this new thing and nonsensically said that "the barefoot doctors lack skills and it is difficult to treat diseases with native doctors and medicinal herbs." They also incited the masses to make abusive use of "antibiotics" and rush to big hospitals in a vain attempt to attain the vicious aim of squandering away the funds and topping cooperative medicine. Because the brigade Party branch did not arouse the masses in time to vigorously repulse the disruptive activities of the class enemy, the result was that in the first year of practice of cooperative medicine, the sick poor and lower-middle peasants were not effectively treated and the cooperative medicine outlay exceeded the budget by over ¥1,200. The masses had a lot to say about this.

Later, the brigade Party branch seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant expositions on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and led the masses to strike a telling blow at the class enemy's shameless slanders to vilify cooperative medicine. They persevered in struggle against the class enemy, the revisionist line and bourgeois ideas of all descriptions, thus enabling such a new thing as cooperative medicine to grow and develop in the course of heated struggle. The second year, the incidence of common diseases and recurrent diseases conspicuously declined in this brigade, and the cooperative medicine fund showed a favorable balance of over ¥900. The commune Party committee led the commune and brigade cadres to associate the reality of the Hsiling brigade with the study of Chairman Mao's teaching that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture" and Marx's teaching that "this kind of socialism is a declaration of uninterrupted revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat." It was realized that the implementation of cooperative medicine was an infinitely profound revolution in the realm of health and an important measure for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

In a period of social reform, the class enemy is bound to "show his face." In order to consolidate and develop the fruit of victory of this struggle, the proletariat must smash the resistance of the toppled exploiting classes. Meanwhile, in the course of making investigations and studies, the Party committee of the Tingso commune also clearly saw that the revisionist things already criticized repeatedly in the past would come to life again in a borrowed corpse, that the traditional concepts and force of habits reflecting the old system had a long history and were deep-rooted, and that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius left over through several thousand years and the decadent ideologies of all exploiting classes on the decline were still spreading their stench. To eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of revisionism and mop up the mire of old society is a job more formidable than the suppression of the resistance of the toppled exploiting classes. The Party organization must tackle the consolidation and development of cooperative medicine as a task for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Only by adhering to the Party's basic line, paying constant attention to getting hold of the new characteristics of class struggle and leading the masses in taking the initiative to launch ceaseless attacks against the

bourgeoisie can we carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level so as to constantly consolidate and develop such a new socialist thing as cooperative medicine.

## Arouse the Masses To Vigorously Carry Out the Health Revolution and Consolidate and Develop Cooperative Medicine

Through practice, the Party committee of the Tingso commune have come to understand that cooperative medicine is a great fruit of the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses to triumph over the revisionist line and the old traditions and ideas and force of habit. Only by boldly arousing the masses and penetratingly making a good job of the health revolution can such a new thing as cooperative medicine grow healthily.

The implementation of cooperative medicine in the countryside has brought medical treatment and prevention of diseases to the door of the commune members. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants support and cherish it from the bottom of their hearts. But a few people eye the socialist new things with the "narrow view" of small producers and adopt a skeptical and wait-and-see attitude toward cooperative medicine. The Party organizations of the commune and brigades insist on educating the peasants with socialist ideas and helping these people to get emancipated from the bonds of the mentality of private ownership and habits of small production and to continuously raise their awareness of the superiority of cooperative medicine.

A commune member of the Ch'ienkang No. 8 Team at first thought that all the five members of his family were physically strong and had no need to contribute a few yuan to cooperative medicine every year. When others advised him to sign up, he said, "Look, when have I ever got sick? If I ever get sick hereafter, I'll pay out of my own pocket for medicine!" Later, with the help of others, he joined cooperative medicine. In less than half a year, four of his family were sick one after another and all of them were given timely medical treatment. He himself was hospitalized three times, and the medical bills running up to ¥400 were all paid by the cooperative medicine fund. From then on, he was fully convinced, and he told everyone he met the advantages of cooperative medicine. Through comparing the new and old medical systems, the broad masses of commune members realize that the practice of cooperative medicine has fully embodied the superiority of the people's commune which is "larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership." In the Tingso commune, there has come into shape a lively situation with everyone paying attention to the health revolution and supporting cooperative medicine.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must tell the masses to rise and fight against their own illiteracy, superstition and insanitary habits." After the introduction of cooperative medicine, because some commune members were still affected by feudal superstitious ideas, when they were sick, they "burned joss paper and prayed to gods." The commune and brigade Party organizations constantly educated the masses to abolish superstition, change

customs and habits and trust science, and publicized dialectical materialism among the masses.

Commune member Chiang Pen-hua of the Chiehfang No. 3 Team had a son who got a sore on the topside of one of his feet. At first, his wife "prayed to gods and burned joss paper" behind his back. As a result, a lot of money was spent, but the child went from bad to worse. After the medical room of the brigade discovered this, it immediately used the method of combining Western and Chinese traitional medicine to give treatment. The child's ailment showed improvement day by day and was cured in the end. The commune Party committee let Chiang Pen-hua join the mobile propaganda team to recount his personal appreciation in various brigades. This made the broad masses place greater trust in science and show fervent support for cooperative medicine.

The whole commune has rapidly launched a mass campaign to cultivate "medicinal herb gardens" and operate "native dispensaries," and there is a vigorous scene in the health revolution.

The Party committee of this commune hold that in order to properly operate cooperative medicine, it is necessary to boldly arouse the masses to make a success of disease prevention work. To counter the idea of "laying greater stress on medical treatment than on prevention," the commune and brigade cadres have organized people to study the policy of "putting the emphasis on prevention" formulated by Chairman Mao, criticized the revisionist health line and actively mobilized the broad masses to fight against insanitary habits. Various teams and households have carried out to the letter the preventive measures. The poor and lower-middle peasants energetically help the medical personnel carry out properly the work of making general investigation of diseases and constantly launch patriotic health movements centering on the extermination of pests and diseases, so that diseases can be prevented in advance and the incidence of some common diseases can be effectively brought under control, thus greatly reducing medical expenses.

## Criticize the Idea of Bourgeois Right and Create a New Pattern of Proletarian Medical Force

The Party committee of the Tingso commune are aware that the broad masses of rural medical workers constitute a backbone force in the proper running of cooperative medicine. The effort to build them into a new pattern of proletarian medical force is a fundamental task crucial for generations to come in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and is also an important task for the proper promotion of health revolution in the countryside.

Not long after the establishment of a medical team in Tingso commune, some individual medical workers had committed serious mistakes because they followed the bourgeois style of life. The commune Party committee realized that in the realm of health, the traces of the old society were still very deep, the soil breeding the bourgeoisie was still very fertile, and the bourgeois style of thinking and work in medical treatment and the idea of bourgeois

life were still eroding the medical workers at all times. Therefore, it was necessary to exercise a tight grip on the education and transformation of medical workers so that they could play an ever greater role in the rural health revolution. The commune and brigade Party organizations laid the emphasis on helping the broad masses of medical workers to criticize the concept of bourgeois right, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas and really solve well "the question of for whom." They educated the medical workers to break away from the old style of "giving treatment according to the studying of the patient," thus further clarifying the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They organized the medical workers to criticize the idea of the "dignity of medicine" and to take the initiative in bringing medical care and medicine to the door with enthusiasm and serving the poor and lower-middle peasants with wholehearted eagerness. They educated the medical workers to abolish the viewpoint of "private ownership of technique," criticize the erroneous idea of "forging a knife so as to have something to fall upon throughout life," consciously resist the stealthy attack by the bourgeois idea of fame and gain, and more firmly carry out Chairman Mao's medical and health line. They also taught the medical workers to deviate not from labor physically and from the masses mentally but to persist in taking up collective productive labor and preserve forever the true features of the laboring people. (Joint Investigation by the Health Bureau of the Revolutionary Committee of Haian County and the Propaganda Department of the Party Committee of Haian)

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REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

## Education in Revolutionary Tradition Arouses Socialist Enthusiasm

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 17, 1975)

a basket containing 8 articles is being exhibited for education in the revolutionary tradition in a central china county which belonged to the hupeh-honan-anhwei revolutionary base area of the chinese red army during the second revolutionary civil war (1927 -- 1937).

the worn-out bamboo basket, used by a poor peasant while begging in pre-liberation days, is often shown to members of the chiaotien people's commune during work-breaks in the fields. it contains eight exhibits, including glasses of a revolutionary's spectacles, a beggar's bowl used by two generations of a poor peasant family, a patched padded coat shared by three sisters, a landlord's record of his confiscated estates and rent claims which he kept for a come-back, plus some poison used by a counter-revolutionary for sabotage. standing by the plot where the revolutionary martyr laid down his life, his son, a young commune member, held out the pieces of the spectacles and told people how his father gave his life to protect the revolutionary masses. the audience pledged to work hard and attain the goal of the fallen hero and defend the red political power won at the cost of blood.

in hungan county hupeh province, where the commune is located, education in the revolutionary tradition is conducted among cadres and commune members in a variety of forms to heighten their enthusiasm in the fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the building of socialism. the basket has been exhibited almost everywhere in the county, and people share the opinion that the small basket, which reminds them of the revolutionary tradition, contrasts today with yesterday and exposes the class enemy's plot for a come-back, is highly effective for education on class struggle.

other revolutionary relics are used for the same purpose in the county where the people advanced wave upon wave under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party in the revolutionary war years. these objects are exhibited at over 170 mobile centres for education in the revolutionary tradition in the county. production brigades call meetings before tombs of martyrs on important anniversaries of the revolution and encourage commune members to learn from their heroism and work for greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

last winter, over 10,000 cadres and commune members of the chengkuan district in this hilly county turned out to improve on the rivers and extend the farmland. they worked in wind and snow in the daytime and slept in huts at the worksite at night. a hard battle like this reminded them of the days of the revolutionary war. with veteran red guards taking the lead, everybody joined in singing a song popular among the red army guerrillas. some of the lines go like this:

> we make our homes in the caves and woods,
> and build our beds of twigs and grass;
> herbs and roots make a fine meal,
> the communist party is like our parents;
> let the white bandits go on "annihilating" us,
> the harder they try, the stronger the red army grows.

full of revolutionary optimism, the song inspired courage to sweep away all difficulties. last year 100,000 cadres and commune members battled at 370 construction sites to tame rivers and reshaping hills. by doing more than 17 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, they improved the county's farming conditions and laid the basis for this year's good harvest. leading members of the county party committee noted that education in the revolutionary tradition arouses people's socialist enthusiasm and inspires them to maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carry on revolutionary work to the end.

revolutionary veterans educate young people along this line. fang ho-ming, a well-known regimental commander of the red army who joined the revolution in 1927, fought in this hilly county and later took part in the famous long march, returned here after the founding of ,the people's republic in 1949. for 25 years he has worked with full vigour to help build a new socialist countryside. he often tells the young people: "seventytwo poor brothers, including myself, joined the revolution together. we promised to one another that whoever outlived the others would carry the red banner of communism through to the end. all my 71 comrades-in-arms laid down their lives for our lofty cause. we must follow the behest of the martyrs and accomplish their unfinished cause at any cost." guided by veteran red armymen and red guards, the young people wrote revolutionary histories of local villages and families, and came to know how victory had been won for the revolution. they realized that to consolidate and develop this great victory, they must keep the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle forever and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. they have made much political progress. last year, nearly 5,000 of them joined the communist youth league, over 600 were admitted into the communist party of china and many were placed in leading bodies at various levels.

READING MATTER

## More Readers for Educated Young People Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

the people's educational publishing house has issued a series of readers on politics, history, literature, science and technology in recent years for educated young people who have settled down in the countryside.

such readers help the young people understand present-day revolutionary struggle and get a good grounding in marxism. one text "marxist philosophy must not be adulterated" exposes and criticizes lin piao for tampering with marxism and pushing a reactionary revisionist line. "marxism has developed in struggle" introduces works by marx, lenin and chairman mao on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"read some works by ancient legalists" (four volumes), a new annotated edition of "master sun's art of war" and other readers in history and literature have also been issued. in addition to detail annotations, these books have introductions and evaluations appended.

other readers present general knowledge about scientific farming, medicine and health related to the work the young people do in the countryside with poor and lower-middle peasants. the pamphlet "popular mathematics for rural areas" deals with calculation and surveying in rural people's communes.

published also is a series of booklets on outstanding achievements by educated young people in the countryside in the three revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment). more will be published.

worker-peasant-soldier theoretical activists, educated young people in the countryside and college students and revolutionary teachers helped write and edit the manuscripts, which were prepared on the basis of extensive investigations among workers, peasants, soldiers and educated young people.

MACHINE BUILDING

## China's Machine-Building Industry Fulfills Over Half of 1975 Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

inspired by a study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, china's machine-building workers fulfilled more than half of this year's production plan by the end of june. total output value rose by 14 per cent over the first half of 1974 and hit a record high.

machine-building industries in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported varying increases in production in the second quarter over the first. half-year quotas were fulfilled for 19 of the 36 major products, while 30 of them rose substantially over the same 1974 period.

large quantities of mining, petroleum, chemical and power-generating equipment, internal combustion engine generating units, motor vehicles and boilers for industrial use were turned out in the first six months of the year, adding speed to the growth of steel, coal, petroleum, power, chemical and other industries. internal combustion engines, pumps, walking tractors, tractors, rubber-tyre barrows, tractor parts and other major types of farm machinery either surpassed or approached the half-year mark and were produced in greater quantity than in the same period of last year, contributing much to this year's agricultural production.

large-size equipment was manufactured to meet industrial demands. among these were 3.1-metre-calibre pumps for drainage purposes, a grinder for processing eight-metre-long crank shafts, a hobbing machine for cutting eight-metre-diameter gears, an 8,000-ton stamping press and an 850-atmospheric-pressure hydraulic fracturing pump truck.

FARM MACHINE OPERATORS

## How Farm Machine Operators Are Trained in China

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 18, 1975)

where does new china find the vast and increasing number of operators for her growing number of farm machines? the experience of puchiang county in chekiang province, which has self-reliantly trained over 30,000 tractor, rice-transplanter and other farm machine operators to meet its needs is relevant to this question.

located in the yellow-soil hilly land in central chekiang, puchiang county has 25 rural people's communes with more than 400 production brigades, farming 16,000 hectares of land. it started its work of mechanization from scratch during the great proletarian cultural revolution. now, the county has over 700 tractors, 5,500 rice-transplanters and nearly 10,000 threshers and other machines for irrigation, drainage and farm-produce processing. more than 80 per cent of the county's farmland is ploughed by tractors today, and irrigation and drainage, threshing, plant protection and fodder cutting have been mechanized.

heated discussions were held throughout the county as the demand for the training of agrotechnicians became pressing. rural cadres and peasants were in favour of not waiting for the state to send in machine operators, but to train them by their own efforts in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

back in the spring of 1966, the first group of over 20 young peasants were selected from various parts of the county for training at farm machinery and tractor stations in an adjacent county. they returned to coach others in mechanized ploughing and rice-transplanting while they themselves performed more complicated operations including maintenance work. since then, the county has run courses every year to train tractor drivers, transplanter operators, etc. in particular, a large number of operators have been brought forth from among young school graduates and rural cadres, who also unreservedly passed on their skills to others. this is in addition to short-term courses run by communes and production brigades.

a peasant in tahsi commune in the southern part of the county, yen ken-fu, now a good tractor driver, had difficulty in reading technical literature when he first began his training. he said, "we worked the fields by hoe and rake from generation to generation. thanks to the party, we have since liberation taken the broad socialist road; we have more and more farm machines. i

am determined to drive a tractor well and become a new type of peasant." he has persistently raised his educational level, working hard by day, and studying in the evening with the aid of his colleagues. he is now not only skilled at driving and maintenance work, but can assemble, use and maintain electric pumps, rice-transplanters and sugarcane-presses. he has also renovated or built a dozen other farm machines and become a good coach in the brigade's training course.

this revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and versatility in making technical advance is typical of many of the new farm machine operators in the county. some have improved various machine parts so that they can serve local farming conditions better, some have produced auxiliary tools to give the machinery more scope, and still others have summed up different ways of using the machines on different types of soil.

the results are seen in puchiang county's rising farm production. grain output in the county has exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare for the fourth year in succession, and both total output and per-hectare yield last year were four times the figure for the early post-liberation years. big increases have also been registered in the yields of cotton, silkworm cocoons and tea.

FERTILIZER PLANTS

Peasants Run Fertilizer Plant in Honan Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 18, 1975)

the huihsien county chemical fertilizer plant in honan province is an outstanding example of the several thousand small fertilizer plants set up by peasants in china.

it is run in the spirit of hard work and serves agricultural production. since it was put into operation in 1970, production has been increasing annually and synthetic ammonia output in 1974 doubled the plant's designed capacity.

chemical fertilizer produced by the plant is used on all the 63,300 hectares of farmland in huihsien county and contributes much to increasing the county's grain production from 100,000 tons to 200,000 tons in the past five years.

a new installation with a yearly output of 5,000

tons has been completed and put into operation, and the plant had fulfilled 60 per cent of this year's production plan by may.

huihsien county is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, people in the county have been working on large-scale farmland improvement. in 1969, the county party committee decided to set up a small chemical fertilizer plant with a yearly capacity of 5,000 tons by relying on the peasant masses. some people were skeptical and queried: "can 'muddy-leg' peasants run a fertilizer plant?" facts have proved that peasants not only are capable of hewing the sides of the taihang mountains to lead in water, building roads and improving land, they are also capable of running a fertilizer plant well.

the peasants who came to work at the projected plant had no experience, but they were keenly aware of the urgent need for fertilizer in developing agriculture. they showed the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing everything diligently and frugally. in this spirit, they installed the equipment themselves in a few months by learning through practice. they made 80 per cent of the spare parts and built a 170-room dormitory. by last year, when the plant installed its second set of equipment for making synthetic ammonia, the peasants already became experienced workers. they used locally available granite stones instead of stainless steel to erect nine absorption towers. with the help of the designers and commune members, they transported 7,500 granite blocks, weighing over 1,400 tons, from the taihang mountains.

80 tons of stainless steel was saved.

in building a carbon monoxide converter, they first made a plate-bending press in six months. shaping the shell cover of the converter required a 900-ton hydraulic press. the workers said: "since we don't have the press, we must do the work in the spirit of the 'foolish old man who removed the mountains'". so twelve workers using 28-pound hammers worked for several days by the hot furnace to hammer it into shape.

peasant chin chi-wen, a communist party member, has worked whole-heartedly for six years. he never missed a day's work. once, he fainted when repairing a furnace. he was rushed to hospital at midnight. but at five the next morning, he was back at work.

another example showed how the workers devote themselves to work. on one occasion, 50 workers on home leave were held up by a heavy downpour. the leading cadres thought they would not be able to return for work on time. however, 20 minutes before their shift began, all of them returned soaking wet.

most of the workers at the plant are poor and lower-middle peasants who have been tempered in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. nevertheless, the plant's party organization persevered in arming them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought so they could become workers with revolutionary ideology. when the plant organized its first group of 130 workers for training in another county, chao heng-fu, the general party branch secretary, personally accompanied them. three poor and lower-middle peasants, who suffered a great deal in the old society, were invited to accompany them as instructors. during their training period, the workers boarded with poor and lower-middle peasant families some five kilometres from the county. they helped the poor and lower-middle peasants with field and household work. when their term of training ended, chao feng-fu and the workers, carrying their own luggage, walked 90 kilometres to catch their train home. after six months of tempering, they not only acquired proficiency but also made progress ideologically.

the leading cadres of the fertilizer plant are also peasants. although working conditions have improved along with growing production, they keep to the style of plain life and hard work. they live in simply furnished dormitories and do not have their own offices. they share food, shelter and labour with the workers one of them said: "if we want the workers to work hard, we cadres must set the example." although chao heng-fu is over fifty, he often takes part in manual labour. deputy party secretary yuan tzu-cheng is the commander in production and is known in the plant as an "indigenous expert." he works alongside the workers the year round. of the 17 party branch committee members, 13 can operate machines and 10 of them work on regular shifts.

the workers do some farming, too. every year, each worker spends one to three months doing farm work on nearby people's communes. the plant also has its own farm and everyone takes his turn working there. one-third of the staff takes part in farm work during the busy seasons. in the past five years, they have reclaimed 13 hectares of wasteland and become self-sufficient in vegetable supply. grain production has also increased. in this way, they have not only lightened the burden of the poor and lower-middle peasants and enriched the diet of the workers. more significantly, they have maintained closer ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants and helped narrow the gap between worker and peasant and between town and countryside.

SHIPBUILDING

## Shanghai Shipbuilding Fulfills Half-Yearly Production Quotas Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 17, 1975)

shanghai, a major shipbuilding base in china, fulfilled its quotas for the first six months of the year ahead of schedule. compared with the first half of last year, 38.3 percent more ships in terms of tonnage were built, and total output value was 9.8 percent higher.

shanghai's shipbuilders consciously joined in the all-out drive for socialism after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and speeded up the building of ships of all varieties. a 10,000-ton ship, which took a year to build last year, now generally needs only seven to eight months, or in some cases only five months. the time for manufacturing a 10,000-h.p. diesel engine has been cut down from one to two years to only half a year.

in the chiangnan shipyard, an emulation campaign was launched between the workers building the "chang hung" and those building the "chang ning", both 10,000-ton ships. with the help of the many technical innovations they made, they launched both ships, originally scheduled for the second half of the year, in may.

technical innovations were also made on a large scale by workers, technicians and cadres in the hutung shipyard. they made a 200-channel electric welder with silicon rectifier that allows 400 welders to work at the same time, greatly speeding up building of the hull. the shipyard overfulfilled all its monthly output value quotas this year.

a third shipyard, named "the shanghai", fulfilled its half-yearly production quota 12 days ahead of schedule, meeting 52.9 percent of the yearly plan and registering a 19.3 percent increase in output over that of last year. the shipyard, which was very small and used to do only repairs before liberation, started making 10,000-ton ships in 1970. since the beginning of this year, the shipyard's leading cadres have been working and studying theory alongside the workers, and one-third of the staff members have formed shock brigades to take part in productive labour. all together 270 technical innovations were made and four special machines manufactured in the shipyard. ships are built at a faster pace. the 13,000-ton freighter, the "feng chih", was completed in just five months 17 days.

SWIMMING

## Annual Swimming Gala in Wuhan, Peking, Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

armymen and civilians in wuhan, peking and changsha turned out en masse for the annual swimming gala on july 16.

inspired by chairman mao's swim across the yangtze river on july 16, 1966, people in wuhan have since staged the swimming gala on the day every year.

on other days, too, swimming is drawing more and more followers. every day this summer, thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, youngsters and children swim in the yangtze and other rivers and lakes. they generally prefer the rougher waters to placid swimming pools for the purpose of developing physical fitness as well as tempering their revolutionary will.

early yesterday morning, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen, militiamen, red guards, little red guards and physical culture workers gathered on the bridgehead square at the wuchang end of the yangtze river bridge for the annual swimming gala. the army of swimmers took off at nine sharp and swam across the yangtze in precision formation, covering a course of over 5,000 metres in about 80 minutes.

conspicuous among the ranks of swimmers were 200 little red guards from local primary schools who rode out the surging waves and reached the destination in strong will, drawing an enthusiastic ovation from thousands of encouraging spectators.

a variety of smaller yet no less colourful swimming parties took place at parrot lake, north lake, east lake, blue hill haven, the han river and other bodies of water around wuhan in the past few days, attracting a total attendance of more than 30,000.

varied activities involving workers, peasants, soldiers and children also took place in the many swimming grounds in peking yesterday.

two thousand people staged a swimming gala on an artificial lake in the neighbourhood of the capital iron and steel company. the contingent of swimmers was heralded by a formation carrying a multitude of red flags and pushing a floating placard inscribed: "advance valiantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao." workers and cadres of this company, having made a conscientious study of the theory of the

dictatorship of the proletariat, fulfilled their tasks for the first half of this year ahead of schedule. many of the participants in the swimming gala were outstanding workers who contributed to the fight for steel. they pledged further efforts to win still greater success in the latter half of the year in line with the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production."

one hundred children between four and seven thrilled swimming enthusiasts with a demonstration of backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly and free style swimming in a district indoor pool. an exhibition of swimming, diving and water polo was given in the evening by swimmers from various parts of china and those of taiwan province origin living on the mainland.

workers, peasants and soldiers in the central china city of changsha held a mammoth swim across the hsiangchiang river yesterday. starting from orange island at 9 a.m., the swimmers were preceded by a red flag-carrying formation of people's liberation army men. among the swimmers were 300 little red guards who won warm acclamation from spectators on both banks of the river.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Republic Day of Afghanistan Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

afghan ambassador to china mir mohammad youssof, and his wife gave a reception here today on the occasion of the republic day of afghanistan.

among the guests at the reception were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, shen kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, jen chuan-sheng, vice-minister of commerce, shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Chinese Novel "Sparkling and Star" Translated and Printed in Albanian and Romanian

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

the chinese novel "sparkling red star" has been published in tirana recently in albanian by the naim frasheri state publishing house. the albanian version is translated from the chinese.

the romanian version of the chinese novel has been printed recently by the ion creaga publishing house of romania. thousands of copies of the first edition have been distributed in the major cities of romania.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

England Men's Basketball Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 18, 1975)

the england men's basketball team led by kenneth charles wound up its friendly tour of china and left here for home today.

while in china, the guest team visited and played friendly matches in peking, shanghai and kwangchow and was warmly welcomed by the local people.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana "Graphic" Columnist Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a dinner here this evening for joselyn hubbard, columnist of the guyana "graphic".

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

joselyn hubbard arrived here by air yesterday.

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Guyana Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jul. 17, 1975)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of prime minister forbes burnham and mrs. burnham.

present on the occasion were minister of energy and natural resources hubert jack and mrs. jack, minister of works and housing steve naraine and mrs. naraine, and other high-ranking officials who accompanied the guyana prime minister on his china tour.

deputy prime minister ptolemy reid was also present on invitation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

## China's Photo Exhibition Opens in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 17, 1975)

a chinese photo exhibition opened here yesterday to the warm welcome of some 1,000 italian friends.

the exhibition was co-sponsored by the city government of rome and the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china.

renzo eligio filippi, member of the city council of rome, and giorgio zucchetti, secretary-general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china, attended and addressed the opening ceremony. wang chuan-pin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in rome, was also present on the occasion.

on display at the exhibition were altogether 153 photos, which reflect industrial and agricultural production, culture, sports, education and other aspects of social life in china.

the exhibition is scheduled to close on july 31.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the all-circle delegation from tokyo for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is yoshikazu yoneyama, deputy leaders are hiroshi ishii, katsumu yasukouchi and tatsuru yokoyama, advisers are naoyuki tomita and minoru kawasaki and secretary general is kazuko sakata.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 15 and will soon leave peking on visit to tientsin, tsinan, wuhsi and shanghai.

## Chinese Architectural Society Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

a friendship delegation of the architectural society of china led by chang che-min, vice-president of the society, left here for japan by air today on a friendly visit.

## Tientsin Youth Football Team Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 18, 1975)

the tientsin youth football team of china with pai hua as leader and yang chung-shan and miao li-yin as deputy leaders wound up its friendly visit to japan and left here for home today.

the football team arrived in japan on july 3 for a friendly visit as guests of the kobe municipal government. while in kobe, the football team had get-togethers and friendly matches with youth and students of the city, and visited schools, factories and other places. they were warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

the team gave a return reception in kobe on july 14. deputy mayor of kobe shoichi ijili and chinese team leader pai hua spoke, and mayor of kobe tatsuo miyazaki toasted at the reception. they expressed their common wish that the friendly relationship between tientsin and kobe would further develop. they also expressed the desire to strive for an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

during its stay in japan, the team also visited kyoto and tokyo.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mission of the mexican people's collective and industrial corporation led by jose guadalupe paredes lopez, chairman of the central committee of the corporation and executive director of the development commission of southern jalisco.

present on the occasion were chen teh-ho, deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry, chen tsung-lieh and ma ling, deputy department directors of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and yen chen-ho, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking zoo.

also present was limon, agricultural attache of the mexican embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Scientific Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

wang chien-chung, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, today met and feted the pakistan scientific delegation led by dr. z. a. hashmi, chairman of the pakistan science foundation.

naseem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

the pakistan scientific delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

## Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1975)

a palestine "al fateh" delegation led by abou jihad arrived in peking by air this evening on a visit to china.

greeting the delegation at the airport were vice-foreign minister ho ying, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, chao chun-cheng and hsing jen-hsien.

present were m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china.

## Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the palestine "al fateh" delegation led by abou jihad.

m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, attended.

present were wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, chao chun-cheng and hsing jen-hsien.

vice-foreign minister ho ying and delegation leader abou jihad spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

vice-foreign minister ho ying extended warm welcome to the palestinian friends from the middle east forefront of the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

he said, to restore their national rights, the people and guerrilla fighters of palestine have perseveringly

held aloft the banner of armed struggle and fought courageously to bring about a situation favourable to the victory of the revolution. they have earned the sympathy and support of more and more countries in the world and have entered a glorious, moving chapter in the annals of the arab people's struggle against imperialism. this is a great encouragement to us and an inspiration to the third world's struggle for national liberation.

speaking about the excellent situation prevailing in the world and in the middle east, ho ying pointed out: "the middle east holds a very important strategic position and also abounds in oil resources. the superpowers will not take their defeat lying down, nor will they change their strategic concept of scrambling chiefly for europe and its flank, the middle east. people can now see clearly that this scramble is going on with increasing ferocity. the superpowers are trying to restore the 'no war, no peace' stalemate in the middle east and leave no stone unturned in sowing discord among the palestinian and other arab peoples. that superpower which glibly professes to be a 'natural ally' of the arab peoples, even goes to the length of supporting one faction while attacking another in a bid to disrupt the unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples and undermine their struggle. each of the two superpowers tries to ostracize and overpower the other and expand its own force and influence. superpower aggression and contention for hegemony have brought dire suffering to the people in the middle east, but on the other hand have promoted the awakening of the people in this region and aroused stronger resistance and struggle." ho ying expressed the conviction that, heightening vigilance, strengthening unity and persisting in a protracted struggle without let-up, and with the support of the revolutionary people the world over, the palestinian and other arab peoples who have a long tradition of combating imperialism will surely be able to further frustrate the schemes of imperialism and hegemonism and win final victory in their national liberation struggle.

vice-minister yo ying declared that the chinese government and people always support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights. "our militant friendship and revolutionary unity can stand all tests and no one can ever disrupt or undermine it. the visit to china by the palestine delegation will certainly make a new contribution to the furtherance of our mutual understanding and friendship," he added.

in his speech, delegation leader abou jihad touched on the brilliant historic victories won by the palestinian and other arab peoples and by the vietnamese, cambodian

and lao peoples. he pointed out, "the glorious october war and the brilliant victories in viet nam and cambodia prove that men are mightier than any technical superiority. the overbearing zionists considered the barlev line as an invulnerable bulwark. but by sheer will and in a spirit of sacrifice, the arab soldiers of egypt shattered it, the same as what the arab soldiers in syria did when they launched attacks against the enemy strongholds at golan."

he said, "the more important point which has been proved on various fronts in the world is that armed struggle is the basic form of struggle. it is of decisive and key influence for crushing enemy military strength, proceed to frustrate its military plan and political plan, and implement our own political and military plans."

abou jihad said, "we have come to understand from our own experience that we must abide by national unity and arab unity. we have strengthened armed struggle and political activities." "in this battle, you and all the other peoples and governments of the third world are our faithful friends," he added. "the strengthening of the strength, struggle and unity of the peoples of the third world means the strengthening of the strength and struggle of our people as well as a tremendous support to them."

the delegation leader gave an account of the progress of the palestinian people's armed struggle. he pointed out, "our struggle has made all people believe that the palestinian people will spare no sacrifice to push the revolution ahead. the bullets of palestine and the will of the masses of the arab peoples proclaim that the state of 'no war, no peace' does not sell in this region; peace detrimental to the interests of palestine will not work; the palestine revolution will continue to advance along the road of struggle so long as zionism exists on the land of palestine."

he said, "imperialism and zionism will never wash their hands but will try every plot to oppose us in an attempt to undermine the unity of the arab masses and make them kill one another. but the unity of the arab masses and the unity of the third world people and all the progressive forces supporting our struggle will certainly smash all the future schemes engineered by imperialism and zionism."

concluding, abou jihad said that the friendship between the palestinian and chinese people "has a long history. it is dynamic and is growing daily. we palestinian people will never forget the consistent support and aid you have given us."

this afternoon, vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks with the palestine "al fateh" delegation led by abou jihad. present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

## CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Acting Chief Minister of Papua New Guinea Fetes Visiting Chinese Diplomat

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 17, 1975)

sir maori kiki, acting chief minister and minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, met and had a friendly talk with chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, on july 11 in port moresby, capital of papua new guinea.

at a dinner he gave in honour of chu chi-chen, acting chief minister kiki said, "it is a pleasure to see your official visit here which will promote understanding between our two countries and peoples."

chu chi-chen visited papua new guinea from july 10 to 16 as the guest of the papua new guinea government. during his stay there, he also met with julius chan, minister for finance and acting minister for agriculture, and other officials.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Friend Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the chinese ministry of education, this evening met and feted nicolae minei, deputy chief editor of the romanian "magazin istoric". they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking panait lefter was present on the occasion.

the romanian guest returned to peking earlier today after touring shanghai, sian and yenan.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

## Delegation of Sri Lanka Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Highways Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 17, 1975)

the delegation of the sri lanka ministry of irrigation, power and highways led by minister maithripala senanayake left kwangchow for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in china, the sri lanka friends visited peking, honan, kiangsu, shanghai and hunan. they arrived in kwangchow from changsha on july 15, and visited the kuanshan sluice gates in nanhai county and went sightseeing in the city. vice-chairman wang shou-tao gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Medical Team Feted in Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, Jul. 17, 1975)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception here yesterday evening for the second chinese medical team which has come here to take over the work of the first chinese medical team.

tunisian minister of health mohamed mzali and officials of some other departments attended the reception.

during the reception the tunisian health minister had a cordial and friendly talk with ma cheng-shih and yang ho-ting, leader and deputy leader of the first chinese medical team, and liu tien-ching, leader of the second team. he said he was satisfied with the work of the first chinese medical team and warmly welcomed the second team on behalf of the tunisian government. earlier on the morning of july 15, the minister received liu tien-ching. he wished cooperation between tunisia and china in the medical field develop steadily.

the second chinese medical team arrived here on july 10 in accordance with an agreement on medical cooperation between the two countries. it will work in hospitals in jendouba, mahdia and kairouan.

Tunis Afrique Press Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the tunis afrique presse led by director mahmoud ben bechir triki.

charge d'affaires ad interim of tunisian embassy in peking ezzeddine bouhlila and his wife attended.

peng ti, a leading member of the host agency, was present.

chu mu-chih and mahmoud ben bechir triki proposed toasts to the continuous consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people of china and tunisia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the news agencies of the two countries.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND UN

## Director-General of UN Food and Agriculture Organization Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

addeke hendrik boerma, director-general of the food and agriculture organization of the u.n., and his wife and his party wound up a visit to china and left here by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

while in china, the guests visited the red flag canal in linhsien county and other places of interest.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## Chinese Rowing Team Leaves Peking for World Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1975)

a chinese rowing team led by wang yueh-yao left here for yugoslavia today to take part in the world rowing championships to be held in belgrade. later, it will go on to spain for an international tournament.

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**********
* NATIONAL *
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MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

## How Do We Support the Revolution in Public Health in the Countryside

by

the "advanced public health section that wholeheartedly serves the people" in a certain Chinese PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1975)

In 1968, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee issued an order conferring the glorious title of "advanced public health section that wholeheartedly serves the people" on our section. This gave us great encouragement and urged us forward. In the past seven years, we carried forward the spirit of continuing the revolution, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," successively sent medical teams with more than 300 workers to prevent and treat diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under the unified leadership of the local Party committee, we also helped the thirteen production brigades in the vicinity set up, consolidate and develop cooperative medicine. At present, there are altogether 72 barefoot doctors and 131 health workers in these thirteen production brigades. Each brigade is equipped with doctors and medicine. This has raised the health standards of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their work attendance rate and played a certain progressive role toward developing the collective economy of the people's communes and consolidating the socialist battlefront in the countryside.

Developing cooperative medical service is a profound revolution. We must stand on the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle, correctly handle the problems that emerge in the course of development of cooperative medical service and enthusiastically support this new thing. After we helped the Wanglohou production brigade to set up cooperative medicine, we had initially changed the condition of the shortage of doctors and medicine in this production brigade. However, for a period of time, because inadequate attention was paid to medical service through diligence and frugality, and

on top of this, the system of administration was still unsound, the fund for cooperative medicine was in the red. Availing themselves of this opportunity, the class enemies sabotaged cooperative medicine, and because individual cadres and the masses had insufficient understanding of the great significance of cooperative medicine, cooperative medical services in this production brigade were suspended.

In light of this condition, we studied Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on medical treatment and public health together with the cadres and commune members under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade and vigorously criticized the revisionist line in public health pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. On the foundation of fully mobilizing the masses, we exposed and dealt blows at the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies. Meanwhile, the cadres and commune members had learned a profound lesson through contrasting the conditions before and after the termination of cooperative medicine. For example, the commune member Ch'ü Li's wife suffered from many kinds of chronic diseases. Before the introduction of cooperative medicine, he constantly went to and came back from the hospitals in the district, county and municipality to get medicine or to take his wife to the doctor, and there was a year in which he had lost 120 work days. During the three years after the introduction of cooperative medicine, his wife was treated in the local production brigade when she was sick and on only two occasions did the barefoot doctors send her for radiolographic examination in the city. During the three months in which cooperative medicine was suspended, he again had to make more than 30 trips to the hospitals in the commune, county and municipality, thus losing many work days.

Through examples of this type, the cadres and commune members have come to realize that although problems of this or that kind might arise in the course of the development of cooperative medicine, its general orientation is correct and superiority obvious. As long as we energetically grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle and closely rely upon the masses, cooperative medicine can reveal its great vitality and show that it entirely conforms to the level of development in the people's communes at the present stage, the socialist economic policy and the interests of the masses of the people. Everybody has seriously studied the experiences of the Nanchieh production brigade in relying on its own efforts to offer medical services through diligence and frugality. The cooperative medical services of this production brigade have been set up once again and run better and better.

In order to consolidate and develop cooperative medicine, it is necessary to train a group of red-and-expert barefoot doctors who are not divorced from agricultural collective productive labor. For a period of time, some people suggested that "it would do as long as the barefoot doctors do a good job in the prevention and treatment of diseases and it does not matter much whether or not they participate in agricultural collective productive labor." Some people also advocated that the barefoot doctors be granted more allowances. As a consequence, the barefoot doctors participated less often in agricultural collective productive labor. In criticism the masses said that with things going on in this way, the barefoot doctors would become doctors "wearing leather shoes."

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, we held discussions around the question of "be what kind of barefoot doctors" together with the barefoot doctors. Everybody comes to realize that as a socialist new thing, these barefoot doctors are new because they are both peasants and doctors. By participating in agricultural collective productive labor and collective distribution, the barefoot doctors forever preserve the natural colors of the working people and maintain close ties with the working people. This helps them firmly embrace the idea of serving the people as well as gradually narrow down the three major differences. Therefore, the establishment of a new type of medical and health forces of this kind is the basic orientation for building contingents of health workers in the countryside, and is a major matter bearing on combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the basis of our improved understanding, we have set up the system of participation in labor together with the barefoot doctors. No matter how busy work for the prevention and treatment of diseases is, we guarantee that one-third of the barefoot doctors are available for participation in agricultural collective productive labor every day. In normal times out of the 18 barefoot doctors in Langts'un production brigade, seven doctors participate in agricultural collective productive labor and they change shifts once half a month. During the busy season, besides keeping three on duty and for house calls, the other 15 all participate in labor. Over the past few years, the barefoot doctors of this production brigade have persevered in participating in agricultural collective productive labor and all of them have thick callus on their palms.

Through persevering in participating in agricultural collective productive labor, the barefoot doctors have all the more strengthened their class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants by constantly solving the question of for whom. The old poor peasant Wang Lao-chü of a five-guarantee household had suffered from chronic bronchitis for more than 20 years and he could not get out of bed for most part of the year. The barefoot doctors took turns in sleeping on his bed to observe his conditions. They also painstakingly gave him treatment and cooked meals, boiled water, and removed and washed beddings for him. At present, Wang Lao-chü has recovered from his ailment. He not only can take care of himself in his daily life but has also become the responsible member of the poor and lower-middle peasant committee for school administration in Langts'un production brigade.

After persevering in participation in agricultural collective productive labor, the barefoot doctors have a better understanding of what ails the poor and lower-middle peasants and are able to start from the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and strive to improve their vocational and technical standards. The barefoot doctors in Yühuangchuang production brigade did not attach much importance to the minor ailments of the commune members such as headache, fever and chapped hands in the past. When they participated in farm capital construction in winter, they were deeply moved to see a commune member insist on doing heavy work despite his chapped hands. They therefore prepared an ointment for the treatment of chapped skin and sent it to the commune member's home. Because the object of study is correct, they have quickly improved their technical knowledge. Many barefoot doctors

not only are able to make use of Chinese medicinal herbs and new acupuncture for the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases in the countryside, but also can perform operations on hernia, appendicitis, induced abortion and so on.

The practice of the past few years has made us realize that the PLA medical team must constantly remold its world outlook and strive to shatter the idea of bourgeois right before it can better support the revolution in public health in the countryside. In the prevention and treatment of chronic bronchities, it is necessary to deliver the medicine to the hands of the patients every day. At first, we made the barefoot doctors deliver the medicine. Later, we came to realize that we should overcome the bourgeois practice of "the mouth of the doctor and the legs of the nurse" and fixed the system of having the medicine delivered to the door ourselves. On an occasion when the deputy office director Lu Kuang-lin delivered medicine to a patient, he had to make four trips from his house to the fields and from the fields to the farms before he could deliver the medicine into the hands of the patient.

At the beginning, some comrades thought that they were here to train barefoot doctors and paid no attention to learning from the barefoot doctors. In order to shatter this old traditional concept of "the dignity of teaching," we mobilized the others to find out their differences from the barefoot doctors. The barefoot doctor Han Shan worked selflessly for the public. He constantly stayed up throughout the night to nurse the patients and in day time he still energetically participated in collective productive labor. After seeing this, the military doctor Cheng Chün bore this at heart and diligently learned from Han Shan. He obtained results in the revolution in public health in the countryside and was twice awarded the third-grade order of merits.

In medical techniques, we are not superior to the barefoot doctors in every respect either. For example, some barefoot doctors are more experienced than us in the treatment of common and recurrent diseases in the countryside. Because the barefoot doctor Jan Ping-hsiang had cured more than 1,000 cases of infantile paralysis with acupuncture with distinguished results, we accordingly invited him to give lectures. We realize that the more consciously we learn from the barefoot doctors and support cooperative medicine, the better we can serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Some comrades in the medical team once thought that it would do by going to the countryside to serve the poor and lower-middle peasnats and it was not important whether or not they particpated in agricultural collective productive labor. We organized the others to study Chairman Mao's teachings that "the working people must be turned into intellectuals and the intellectuals must take up labor" so as to raise their ideological awareness. We have also formulated the system of participation in collective productive labor together with the barefoot doctors. Over the past few years, we have all along persevered in reclaiming wasteland, planting, gathering and processing medicinal herbs and participating in agricultural collective productive labor together with the barefoot doctors. Because the members of the medical team constantly participate in labor, they have constantly deepened their class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and are welcomed and praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants as "bareofot doctors in military uniform."

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

# Criticize Lin Piao's Sophistry on the Relations of Political and Military Affairs

by

Lu Meng-szu (陆蒙斯)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1975)

How to handle the question of the relations of political and military affairs is an important part of the long struggle between the proletarian military line and the bourgeois military line. According to the interpretation of dialectical materialism, the relations of political and military affairs represent the unity of two opposites. Politics stands for the struggle of one class against another. Only by grasping class struggle could we set in motion all kinds of work and give impetus to the forward development of society. In this pair of opposites--politics and military affairs, politics is the principal aspect of the contradiction, and compared with military affairs, politics cannot but occupy the primary position. Politics is in command of military affairs and military affairs are for serving politics.

For the sake of sabotaging Chairman Mao's army building line, like all opportunists Lin Piao passed metaphysical sophistry for materialist dialectics and distorted the relations of political and military affairs to a most preposterous extent. He set politics and military affairs in absolute opposition to each other, distinctly severed them and turned them completely upside down. At times, he nonsensically said, "military affairs themselves are politics" and "out and out politics from beginning to end." At times, he also advocated that politics could "pound against" military affairs and "take the place" of military affairs. He was self-contradictory in what he said, and was confused theoretically to an alarming degree. These topsy-turvy and chaotic "new theories" had exposed how fallacious philosophically and reactionary politically Lin Piao was. The philosophical foundation of Lin Piao's so-called "new theories" was metaphysical sophistry. This kind of sophistry was completely for serving the promotion of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In 1961, a handful of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries had whipped up an anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people adverse current in the international arena. At home, Liu Shao-ch'i and a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists propagated "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "the theory that only productive forces count," the theory of "combining two into one" and other reactionary fallacies. They stepped up their cooperation, and for a time, their reactionary arrogance knew no bounds. It was precisely at this time that the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao, who marched in step with Liu Shao-ch'i, baldly publicized that "carrying out military work well is politics from beginning to end both internally and externally," thus whipping up a gust of evil wind in the pure military concept.

The relations of political and military affairs represent the unity of two opposites that are inter-connected but different from each other. They

are two different concepts. They are not on an equal footing in every respect, but are the master and his servant. If it were said that "military affairs mean politics" would that not mean to say that it would do so long as the cadres and fighters of the people's army were able to shoot the rifle and fire the cannon, and such things as bearing arms for whom and fighting for whom the political line and military line of the proletariat, the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army, and also the series of policies and principles in political work for mobilizing and organizing the masses and for uniting the officers and men and the army and the people could all be disregarded?

In advocating that "military affairs means politics," Lin Piao sought to abolish proletarian politics or to negate the principal aspect of the contradiction and substitute it with the secondary aspect of the contradiction. According to the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, of the two aspects in contradition, one must be the principal and the other secondary. The nature of a thing is mainly fixed by the principal aspect of the contradiction which has gained the dominant position. The confusion of the principal aspect with the secondary aspect of the contradiction without distinguishing which is principal and which is secondary or the substitution of the principal aspect with the secondary aspect will result in the failure to understand clearly the essence of a thing, and lead people to the wrong and evil road. In this pair of opposites, namely, politics and military affairs, the principal aspect of the contradiction is politics, and it determines the line and orientation of military development. But military affairs are but one of the tools for fulfilling political tasks. The development and growth of the proletarian army could only be realized by relying on the correctness of its own political line. When the line is correct ideologically and politically, the army without men and guns could have men and guns, military inferiority can be turned into superiority, base areas can grow from small to large and the revolution can advance from victory to victory. On the contrary, once divorced from the correct political line, the army will naturally be unable to shoulder the historic mission entrusted to it by the Party and people. In the relations of political and military affairs, politics is always the commander and always in command of military affairs. This is so in time of peace and is also so under conditions of war. This is an unbreakable truth. The theme that "military work is politics from beginning to end and both internally and externally" advocated by Lin Piao was nothing new but a repetition of the old tune that "those good at military affairs will naturally be good also in political affairs, and those who are not good in military affairs will also be not good in political affairs," the purely military viewpoint that had been criticized by Chairman Mao long ago in the resolution of the Kutien Conference.

In advocating the purely military viewpoint, Lin Piao did not mean that he had no need of politics. He knew very well the importance of politics, and he once said, "I am engaged in military work, but my interest is in politics." The facts were precisely so. In 1962, he impatiently wanted to become "the celestial horse flying through the skies, solitary and free." Finally, he launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China. From this it could be seen that when he said "military affairs means politics" he was not opposed to politics in general but was opposed only to the placing of proletarian politics in

command. He vainly attempted to make the broad masses of cadres and fighters bury their heads in military affairs, pay no attention to the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and lose their political bearings, so as to make things easy for him to put bourgeois politics in command, push the counter-revolutionary revisionst line and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This kind of purely military viewpoint advocated by Lin Piao was severely criticized by the great leader Chairman Mao and firmly resisted by the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army in the course of its promotion. At that time, Lin Piao made a 180-degree turn. After 1964, he again changed his tune, kept on advocating that politics "is the center of centers and the soul of souls" and that "politics can pound against other things" and could "take the place of" military affairs. He adopted the trick of "a thief crying catch the thief," and actively disguised himself as a "hero" who opposed the pure military viewpoint so as to acquire some political capital. This kind of "newer" "theory" of Lin Piao appeared to be extremely "revolutionary." Actually when analyzed slightly, it could be seen that it also ran completely counter to Marxist materialist dialectics and was in the service of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "No contradictory aspect can exist in isolation. Without its opposite aspect, each loses the condition for its existence." Political and military affairs are inter-connected and indivisible. Without those under his command, the commander also cease to exist. To be sure, politics is the principal aspect of the contradiction. However, when we talk about politics in command, we mean not to do away with military affairs, but to use proletarian politics to command military affairs, lead military affairs and further the development of military affairs. Speaking of the importance of military affairs--the secondary aspect of the contradiction, although it occupies the secondary position compared with proletarian politics, military affairs are nevertheless an important and indispensable component of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as a whole, and how military work is carried out will in turn have a great impact on politics. In our army, if proletarian military work is not carried out, how could proletarian politics play the part of commander? In our People's Liberation Army, proletarian politics has always been the commander that leads and furthers the development of military work. Our talk about politics in command of military affairs has nothing in common with Lin Piao's talk about politics "pounding against" military affairs.

Each class invariably will place its own politics in command of military affairs, and will not relinquish political leadership over military work. There is also politics that pounds against proletarian military affairs, but it is the politics of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and the politics of counter-revolutionary revisionism, and what they first pound against is also proletarian politics. Lin Piao precisely used his politics of the landlord and bourgeois classes to pound against the politics of the proletariat. He interfered with, opposed and sabotaged the mass movement to study works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. He pushed "taking four goods as the key link" in place of taking the basic line of the

Party as the key link. He used what he called "following a person" (meaning himself) to oppose following the Party and following the line of the Party. He used a large measure of formalism to oppose the series of policies and principles for political and ideological work drawn up by Chairman Mao for our Party. He used the so-called "six tactical principles" to oppose Chairman Mao's "ten major principles of operation." In a word, he used the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to interfere with sabotage and pound against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After crying that "politics can pound against other things," Lin Piao secretly stepped up preparations for his counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat in 1969. In a vain attempt to make the commanders and fighters of our army lose their proletarian political bearings and follow him, he again made an extraordinary sharp turn, picked up the shopworn purely military viewpoint still fresh in the minds of some people, and said, "Military affairs themselves mean politics, and shooting politics and non-shooting politics are both politics." "Let the peasants till land, the workers carry out production and the army fight battles.... This is politics." "Let all walks of life strive to fulfill their work well for this is politics." After playing so many sly tricks and completing so many wide circles, Lin Piao returned in the end to the old road of pure military viewpoint. From this phenomenon, we can see that his many changes on the question of relations of political and military affairs were inseparable from his bourgeois metaphysical world outlook or from his main objective of restoring capitalism. For more than ten years, Lin Piao had done nothing more than to substitute one form of metaphysical sophistry with another kind of metaphysical sophistry and to oppose the Marxist law of unity of opposites. Lenin in "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" had painted a picture of these metaphysical sophists. He said, "With his new and muddled terminology, with his new and pompous epithets, supposedly expressing a new "theory" he merely beat about the bush and returned to his fundamental idealist premise." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 85) Lin Piao was exactly like this. His so-called "new theory" represented the interests of the moribund class on the decline and was in contravention of the objective law governing the movement of opposites in things. Because of this, he could only beat about the bush.

Wild words and sophistry in theory are for perpetrating intrigues and plots politically. Metaphysical sophistry in philosophy is inseparable from opportunism politically. Lin Piao created all sorts of confusion on the question of relations of political and military affairs entirely out of his counter-revolutionary political need. In association with the historical background of the reactionary fallacies he thrice cast forth in ten years, we can clearly see that his placing one thing "to the fore" in one period and another thing "to the fore" in another period was not any delirium without political motive. He was not opposed to all kinds of politics but only wanted to use bourgeois politics to pound against and take the place of proletarian politics. He was also not for the abolition of all military affairs, but only wanted to use bourgeois military affairs to pound against and take the place of proletarian military affairs. His ultimate goal was to pervert the proletarian character of our army so that it would turn into his tool for restoring capitalism. His intention was very sinister.

The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has all along occupied the leading position in our army. The fact that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is a telling rebuttal to Lin Piao's sinister conspiracy to sabotage our army building. We must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and "Grasp the revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," study properly the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in placing proletarian politics in command, use politics to command and lead military affairs, and forever march forward in victory along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

## Why Did I Go to the Countryside Instead of Returning to Shanghai

by

Wei Yao-sheng (魏尧升), Shanghai ex-serviceman and commune member of Sanwan brigade of Yunghsin county, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1975)

I was drafted in Shanghai in 1969. Last February, when I was discharged from military service, I resolutely chose not to return to Shanghai but to settle down in the countryside. I gained active support from the army unit and the local Party organization. At present, I have already started a new combat life at the old revolutionary base of the Sanwan brigade under the Sanwan commune in Yunghsin county.

Why did I come to the countryside instead of returning to Shanghai? This has been the result of my having studied the great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

Early this year, as the army unit started to discharge men from military service, some of the fighters constantly gathered together to discuss on the question of their future. Some comrades held that "the city is better than the countryside and industrial work is better than farming" and were thinking of going to the city to look for a job. These discussions aroused my deep thought. I thought that since both the countryside and the city were under the socialist system, why were people unwilling to go to the countryside? At that time, Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory had been transmitted to us, thus enabling me to find the answer to the question.

In the course of discussing the socialist system, Chairman Mao pointed out, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Through the study of Chairman Mao's instruction, I came to understand that since socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, there are still differences between the workers and peasants, between town and country, and between mental work and manual labor and there is still the bourgeois right reflecting these differences. The mood to lay greater weight on industrial work than farming, to long for the city and to scorn the countryside is precisely a reflection of this idea of bourgeois right. This idea is unfavorable to the gradual contraction of the three major differences. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are attempting to make use of the idea of bourgeois right in the people's mind to arrive at the criminal end of restoring capitalism. With understanding raised, I made up my mind to resist corruption by the idea of bourgeois right with practical action and unswervingly make revolution in the countryside the rest of my life.

However, making a rupture with the old traditional ideas is not an easy task and is bound to encounter all kinds of resistance. The first one was the influence from the family. My mother always tried to keep me by her side. In consideration of the fact that my mother was old and often sick, and that he was constantly away from home, my elder brother had written me four times asking me to go back to Shanghai after my discharge from military service to look after my mother. For the sake of solving this problem, I had studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the whole family. I recalled the bitter life mother had led in the old society, talked at length about the superiority of the socialist system and severely criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by Lin Piao. In the wicked old society, the reactionary rulers frenziedly publicized the need to practice "filial piety." However, my mother lost her mother when she was three and her father when she was seven. To whom, then, could she practice filial piety? The family was so poor that its members were not even properly fed. With what could she pay her "respect"? Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, livelihood is safeguarded to the full extent. Mother could get treatment in the hospital whenever she gets sick. Would this be possible in the old society? I told my family that in order to combat and guard against revisionism, and to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, I had to get out of the small family circle and go where I was needed by the motherland. Through study, recollection and comparison, the whole family was raised in understanding. Mother voiced firm support for my going to the countryside. She cheerfully said, "Yao-sheng has been brought up by the Party and Chairman Mao. He longs to the Party and the people. I have no right to keep him by my side as if he were my private property. He should be presented to the revolutionary cause and sent to places where he was most needed by the motherland." My two elder brothers jointly wrote a letter of resolution to the Party organization in support of my going to the countryside.

With the family problem solved, public opinion in society formed another barrier. Most of my fellow students supported my going to the countryside, but there were also a few individuals who failed to comprehend my point. One of my classmates in middle school came especially to give me advice, saying: By staying in Shanghai and going to work in a factory, you could earn so much money a month. Would you be able to earn so much if go to the countryside? I had given a lot of thought on this question he put forward. I thought that as a communist, I should put aside my personal interests and fight through to the end for the far-reaching goal of the communist cause. Only the exploiting classes and swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao would worship the bourgeois philosophy of life that "money is almighty." If we worked for money, we would give more work when paid more, less work when paid less, and none at all when not paid. Would this not mean looking upon ourselves as commodities and bargaining with the Party and the people? When I thought up to this point, I told my classmate, "Numerous proletarian martyrs had lay down their own precious lives for the victory of the revolution, but had not thought in terms of money. The realization of the communist ideal could not be purchased with money but could only be brought about by revolution plus all-out exertion. If we only have money in mind, how could we hold up our heads and see the great communist objective?" Finding that I had good reasons, my classmate supported my going to the countryside

and joined with the other students to send me a few diaries. They encouraged me to write well the red revolutionary diary with practical action.

After the news that I chose to go to the countryside instead of returning to Shanghai spread around in society, many wrote to give me encouragement. But there were also some who said, "Wei Yao-sheng is really foolish. He has turned down the iron rice bowl in the city and chosen instead the mud rice bowl in the countryside!" Some individuals even said that I was "riding the tide for the limelight." I made every effort to reply to these erroneous comments with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. I held that under the system of socialism, there are only different kinds of work in society through the division of labor but there is no distinction between high and low, noble and humble jobs. To view different kinds of work as different kinds of "rice bowls" is an expression of the idea of bourgeois right. Both the peasants and workers today are the masters of the country. In order to build a socialist new countryside and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to give the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants an even better livelihood, I must go to the countryside to become a promoter of progress through narrowing down the three major differences. If I am considered as a "fool" by taking this course, I'd rather remain such a "fool" the rest of my life. As to the allegation that I am "riding the tide," this is even more erroneous. I am resolved to stand the tests of the Party and the people in the stormy class struggles and strike root in the countryside all my life.

April 16 is an unforgettable day all my life. On that day, I came to the old revolutionary base of the Sanwan brigade under the Sanwan commune in Yunghsin county, to join and settle down in the brigade. Was everything alright after my arrival in the countryside? Things had not been that simple. Since I was brought up in the city, I rarely went through the ordeals of farm work. When I arrived in the Sanwan brigade, it was the busy season of spring farming. At first, I went out early and came back late together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. I leveled the farmland, selected seedlings for transplanting, and rushed for every kind of farm work. In just a few days, I was so exhausted that my back ached and I felt that this was too much for me.

At that time, the cadres from the communes and the brigade came to pay me a visit. They inquired how I had fared and told me stories about the revolutionary struggle at Chingkangshan. The Red Army at that time were leading an arduous life with "everyone getting only 5 cents for spending on daily necessities every day." However, they shared weal and woe, lived and died together, and followed Chairman Mao to win battles everywhere. The heroic deeds of the revolutionary forerunners enabled me to understand that "a firm and correct political orientation is inseparable from a style of hard struggle. Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." The political orientation of my coming to settle in the countryside is correct, but if I am afraid of hardship, my resolution to strike root in the countryside would waver. I kept asking myself: Have you the death-defying spirit of the old revolutionary forerunners who were not afraid of shedding their blood and laying down their lives in the past? Have you the spirit of the

poor and lower-middle peasants who till land for revolution, find glory in farming, and enjoy the bitter life? I thus found the discrepancy and felt that in order to survive the test of labor, it was necessary to pass the ideological barrier. From then on, I strove to learn from the revolutionary forerunners and the poor and lower-middle peasnts, went forward to meet hard work, and especially chose to take up heavy workload. Seeing that the poor and lower-middle peasants were not afraid of fatigue and filthy work in their effort to accumulate measure, I followed their example and when carrying the manure load, I would picked with my hands the manure dropped into the fields. Seeing that the fields were green with the growing rice, I shared the joy in heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

It has not been long since I came to the countryside, and everything I have done is only a beginning. I am determined to uphold the revolution in the countryside, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, restrict the bourgeois right, gradually narrow down the three major differences and be a vanguard fighter of the proletariat for combating and guarding against revisionism.

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MOUNTAINEERING

## Memorial Meeting for Late Qomolangma Feng Climber

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a memorial meeting here yesterday in deep grief for the death of wu tsung-yueh, member of the party committee and deputy political commissar of the chinese mountaineering expedition, who died a heroic death while ascending the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) this year.

since 1959 wu tsung-yueh had made outstanding contributions in developing the chinese mountaineering in the past major expeditions. the chinese mountaineering expedition ascended the qomolangma feng between march and may this year. when he led the mountaineers in reaching the height of 8,500 metres above sea level in the fourth acclimatization climb, he unfortunately fell from the height and died a heroic death. he was 42 years old then.

the memorial meeting was held in the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

attending the meeting were chuang tse-tung, chao cheng-hung and li ching-chuan, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, all members of the chinese mountaineering expedition and scientific workers who had worked with the expedition, as well as representatives of the tibet autonomous regional physical culture and sports committee and other departments concerned.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, presided over the memorial meeting.

chao cheng-hung, vice-minister of the commission, delivered the memorial speech. he said: "the life of comrade wu tsung-yueh was a life of working diligently and energetically for the party and people. he was an outstanding chinese sportsman, a good cadre of the people and a model communist party member. during the past mountain-climbing expeditions he displayed the revolutionary spirit of a communist, showing courage and tenacity, no fear of hardships and sacrifice, and solidarity with the comrades. he studied diligently the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticized the bourgeois ideas and style of work and maintained close ties with the masses. we must learn from comrade wu tsung-yueh's spirit of studying assiduously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and of working

hard to remould his world outlook in the course of the struggle. we must learn from his revolutionary spirit of immersing himself in hard work conscientiously, earnestly and in a down-to-earth manner. we must learn from his communist spirit, showing care for the people and sacrificing his own interests in the interest of the public.

In Memory of Chinese Mountaineer Wu Tsung-yueh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

three days after nine chinese mountaineers including one woman made the second ascent of the top of the world -- the qomolangma feng -- by its north slope on may 27, the entire chinese mountaineering expedition gathered at base camp 5,000 metres above sea level to honour the memory of comrade wu tsung-yueh, deputy political commissar of the expedition, who laid down his life in the course of the climb. while acclaiming the successful ascent of the world's highest peak, all members of the expedition recalled the outstanding contributions this veteran mountaineer had made to the progress of china's mountaineering in general and to the latest feat in particular.

according to weather forecasts, a fine weather cycle might turn up in the qomolangma region between late april and early may. the communist party committee of the chinese mountaineering expedition decided to dispatch an assault group under wu tsung-yueh to make for the summit.

the summit party reached a height of more than 7,400 metres above sea level on april 28. howling winds and severe cold complicated their climb up the steep and slippery slope. wu tsung-yueh, while inching his way up, cautioned his comrades against frostbite and fall and encouraged them to press ahead in the teeth of the strong wind of seven or eight force on the 12-force beaufort scale. the wind whipped the climbers with increasing ferocity and they found the going more and more difficult. the communist party committee of the expedition ordered the assault group to withdraw to the camp at 6,000 metres.

may 2, the wind abated slightly. the assault group resumed their climb at the order of the expedition party committee. to make up for the time lost, the mountaineers leapfrogged the next camp to reach the top of the north col at 7,007 metres that night. though

utterly exhausted, 42-year-old wu tsung-yueh went from tent to tent to make sure that the assault party members enjoyed a good meal and sleep. that night he sat up making plans for the next day's climb through the "funnel" at 7,400 metres.

wu tsung-yueh led his party out early the next morning just as the contour of rocks loomed in the light of dawn. no sooner had they set out than a strong wind developed out of nowhere. as they neared the "funnel", the wind escalated to eight or nine force. wu tsung-yueh carried a cinecamera, a photographic camera and a signal gun, in addition to the usual load which included a sleeping bag, an oxygen cylinder and ration. with his back against the whipping easterly wind, he moved sideways slowly upward to the north, and encouraged his mates to follow suit. in this manner the party passed through the "funnel" and reached the camp 7,600 metres above sea level.

may 4, the climbers continued their way toward the 8,200-metre camp against a seven or eight force wind. the task was such a tax on his energy that wu tsung-yueh sometimes had to crawl ahead on the rock face. the oxygen-starved atmosphere made him short of breath. yet, he raised his cinecamera from time to time to shoot the climbers on the march. then he would exert himself to catch up with the others. that evening, he led 27 men and women mountaineers to the destination.

long exposure at high altitudes and heavy work shrivelled him down drastically, but his revolutionary vigour was higher than ever before. at day break on may 5, the assault party headed for the final camp at 8,600 metres. wu tsung-yueh unroped himself and dropped behind to shoot the valuable scenes of how the mountaineers fought mother nature at more than 8,200 metres above sea level. when asked to rope up with the party, wu tsung-yueh declined, saying "this is a political task that mustn't be delayed. you go ahead first."

so the assault party went ahead, leaving wu tsung-yueh farther and farther behind. night fell and he failed to show up. some of the climbers, who had reached the assault camp, turned back to meet wu tsung-yueh. it was all dark and there was no sign of him. another hour went by and he still did not turn up. the climbers beamed their torchlights on the track and shouted, "comrade wu tsung-yueh, deputy political commissar wu." but there was no response.

the news that wu tsung-yueh was missing threw everyone at base camp into anxiety. at the first light of day the next morning, the communist party committee of the expedition sent people out to look for him. several hours later, the following message was received

over the radiophone: "at a spot 8,500 metres above sea level we found comrade wu tsung-yueh's knapsack, ice axe, cinecamera and oxygen bottle, but no trace of himself." a moment later, the voice added, "we saw marks of a fall over the cliff just beside where we found comrade wu tsung-yueh's knapsack."

judging by the on-the-spot observation and past experience, it was established that wu tsung-yueh had met his death at that place.

wu tsung-yueh came from yunyang county, szechwan province, southwest china. he joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1951, when he was 17. he matured rapidly under the care of the party. he was twice commended for his meritorious services and conscientious attitude in study and work. he was awarded the titles of "young activist in building socialism" and "outstanding worker" in 1956, when he was working under the chengtu no. 2 railway engineering bureau after demobilization from the army. later he went to study at the chengtu geological institute. he took up mountaineering as a geological worker in early 1960.

displaying a death-defying spirit, wu tsung-yueh fulfilled his tasks with flying colours on various mountaineering expeditions.

as a member of the chinese mountaineering expedition which successfully ascended the qomolangma feng for the first time in 1960, wu tsung-yueh, then on his maiden climb, carried equipment and provisions up to the 8,500-metre camp despite untold hardships.

on another expedition, he twice went down an unfathomable ice crevasse at the risk of his life and rescued a fellow climber who had fallen into it at 7,300 metres above sea level. this was commended as a particularly heroic exploit because he was already pretty exhausted after fulfilling his own task of the day. he was later awarded the order of merit, first class, in recognition of his services during the climb.

wu tsung-yueh ascended the hsihsiapangma feng together with nine other mountaineers in 1964. at the same time he successfully shot a film recording how the chinese expedition negotiated this giant peak towering 8,012 metres above sea level. he won the order of merit, special class, this time.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, wu tsung-yueh, full of revolutionary vigour, joined the chinese mountaineering expedition in its second ascent of the world's highest peak and was elected member of the communist party committee.

wu tsung-yueh owed his political maturity to an assiduous study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and a determined effort to remould his world outlook.

he began earnestly studying chairman mao's works back in the days when he was a fighter in the army. apart from regular study on weekdays, he spent half a day every weekend in reading and jotted down a great amount of study notes. he studied even more assiduously since he became a mountaineer.

he often told his comrades: "marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is our guide to advance. if we do not study them well, we will lose our sense of direction."

since the expedition was undertaken at a time when the people of the whole country were studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, wu tsung-yueh always took time out of his packed schedule for study. no matter how difficult the conditions were. he spent may day in the camp 6,000 metres above sea level with his assault party by studying chang chun-chiao's article "on exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie".

wu tsung-yueh worked earnestly and diligently, lived plainly, remained modest and prudent and was full of warm-heartedness toward all comrades.

people who knew him agreed that he was willing to do everything in the interests of the revolutionary cause whether it was his job or not. he left behind him an excellent record not only as a good cadre, but as an outstanding coach, cameraman, driver, purchaser and store-keeper for the chinese mountaineering expedition.

CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

## Marxist-Leninist Correspondence College Enrolls Rural Cadres

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 20, 1975)

a marxist-leninist correspondence college has been set up jointly by the party committees of chihsien county and nankai university in tientsin, north china. this happened in the nationwide movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the first enrolment of 4,300 students includes cadres at various levels in chihsien county, workers, peasants, primary and middle school teachers, and young educated people who have settled in the countryside. most of them are activists in theoretical study or instructors at political study evening schools who came to the fore during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they have become ever more eager to master marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the correspondence college's teaching faculty is made up of leading county cadres and full-time teachers and students in the field of political theory in nankai university.

the period of study is three years. the main subject is chairman mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. in addition, the students study passages from the writings of marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat most meticulously, sentence by sentence, and also such classics as lenin's "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contraditions among the people".

the correspondence college is run in various ways in spare time. the students mainly review their lessons and do home work on their own. then, in addition to broadcasting lessons over the local radio station, the teachers make periodic rounds to help the students directly and also run short-term classes and distribute mimeographed study material.

the party committees of the county and of nankai university are paying great attention to this correspondence college and trying to give it really good leadership. leading cadres of the county and the university join the leadership of the college. the party organizations at various levels have taken the trouble to provide the students with favourable conditions to attend the course; the students are studying with soaring enthusiasm.

the cadres and masses, as well as the teaching faculty of nankai university are convinced that the correspondence college is a good step towards narrowing the gap between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour.

COOPERATIVE MEDICINE

Commune Clinic Promotes Cooperative Medical Service Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 20, 1975)

seventeen medical workers in a clinic in hilly chiaho county in southern hunan province has made tremendous efforts to improve medical and health work in 16 outlying production brigades. in the spirit of self-reliance medical workers of puman people's commune's clinic helped the brigades to set up their cooperative medical service and trained barefoot doctors from among the poor and lower middle peasants. the barefoot doctors have improved their skills by working in the clinic, attending short-term classes in their production brigades or exchanging experience among themselves.

doctors in traditional chinese medicine with dozens of years of experience pass on their knowledge to the barefoot doctors. after a period of study, the barefoot doctors are able to diagnose and treat common diseases and perform minor operations.

the medical workers of the commune clinic and the barefoot doctors gather medicinal herbs in the mountains and prepare medicine to efficacious folk prescriptions. most of the barefoot doctors can treat common and recurrent diseases with herbal medicine.

the medical workers also organizes the masses for patriotic public health campaigns, to improve environmental hygiene, including purifying drinking water and disposing night soil properly in order to control diseases. the incidence rate of diseases has dropped.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

## Barefoot Tibetan Doctors Perform Operations for Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 19, 1975)

five barefoot doctors of tibetan nationality, former shepherds in a stockbreeding tibetan commune on the chinghai-tibet plateau, have performed 48 successful operations on herdsmen in the past year.

the operations include removal of the appendix, and of the hydatidoma of the liver, and separation of peritoneal adhesions to relieve acute intestinal obstruction.

these doctors belong to the outlying shanghungko commune, in tajih county in the kuolo tibetan autonomous prefecture of chinghai province, which has over 2,000 tibetan herdsmen living a scattered life on grasslands measuring roughly 1,200 square kilometres in area. before liberation the herdsmen here had no access to medical care. when a herdsman fell ill he had to pay a lama to chant buddhist scriptures and pray to the gods and ghostly spirits to save him. as a result, the mortality rate was very high.

since liberation in 1949 the communist party and the people's government have sent doctors of han nationality to the commune and established clinics there. ten years ago in response to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the commune party committee began to train their own barefoot doctors from among poor herdsmen of high socialist consciousness. now the commune has 40 barefoot doctors and all its 50 production brigades have their own cooperative medical service stations. the barefoot doctors combine western and chinese traditional medicine. they use locally grown medicinal herbs to prevent and treat locally recurrent ailments.

in the past ten years these tibetan barefoot doctors have answered more than 40,000 sick calls from herdsmen not only of this but also of neighbouring communes and have successfully given emergency treatment to patients in a critical condition on at least 500 occasions.

due to a relative lack of surgical skill, the barefoot doctors had to transfer some patients requiring operations to distant hospitals at county, prefecture or provincial level. the commune party committee and the health work department at a higher level therefore chose the five barefoot doctors for special surgical training at a county hospital.

shortly after their return to their commune in june 1974, the five barefoot doctors set up an operation room in the commune clinic. they sum up their experience after each operation and thus improve their surgical skill.

the tibetan herdsmen have welcomed this extension of the commune clinic's work. "indeed it's a great joy for the grassland that shepherds are able to conduct complex operations. we now have our own doctors on the spot and hospital wards near our homes. chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical work has brought us happiness."

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China Reports Further Increase in Semi-Annual Output of Chemical Fertilizer

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

china registers further increase in chemical fertilizer production for the first half of this year. this stemmed from the fact that the workers and staff members engaged in this industry, while seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carried out the principle of "walking on two legs" and of giving full scope to the initiative from both central and local authorities and to the role of the big, medium-sized and small enterprises.

charts in the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries indicate marked increases every month since the beginning of this year in nitrogenous, phosphorus and other fertilizers in all big and small plants over last year's figures. by the end of june, liaoning, kansu, hupeh, kirin, szechwan, hopei, shansi and chinghai provinces, the kwangsi chuang and sinkiang uighur autonomous regions and peking municipality had already finished more than half the total amount of work for the whole year.

the total increase in national output in the first half of this year over the same 1974 period is enough to produce five million tons of grain or 1.5 million tons of ginned cotton.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the fertilizer industry workers have criticized liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist lines in running

enterprises, such as "servility to things foreign" and "going in for things unduly big and foreign". while speeding up the construction of big and medium-sized plants, they have started many small ones so that the fertilizer industry has grown faster. since the beginning of this year, the workers, spurred by the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have grasped revolution and promoted production with soaring revolutionary drive.

the more than 2,000 small plants that dot various parts of china raised production steadily, and contributed an important share to increasing national output. requiring small investment and simple technological processes and equipment, these plants were built in a short time and they yielded quick results. they use available local material and serve local needs so they are liked by the peasants. the combined production capacity of small synthetic ammonia plants has expanded 900 percent during the cultural revolution, and their present output accounts for 60 percent of the national output of nitrogenous fertilizer. small phosphorus fertilizer plants and small phosphorus mines turn out two thirds and half of the national total respectively.

the big and medium-sized plants continue to serve as the backbone of the fertilizer industry. the chemical fertilizer plant of the lanchow chemical industry company launched a mass movement, which resulted in pre-schedule fulfilment of the targets set in the fourth five-year plan last year. the workers of this plant worked still harder this year and increased the output of synthetic ammonia and other major chemical products for the january-june period by 10 to 21 percent over the same period of last year. the chemical fertilizer plant of the kirin chemical industry company, whose output of synthetic ammonia last year was more than five times greater than the designed capacity as a result of continuous improvements on the equipment, showed further increase in the first six months of this year over the same 1974 period. many plants in peking, talien, penchi and chengtu also completed their production plans with flying colours.

new achievements were also made this year in the production of humic acid organic manure, a fertilizer developed on the basis of the experience of the masses, and more than seven million tons were turned out in the first half of this year. made up mainly of peat, lignite and weathered coal which are easily available in china, the humic acid organic manure is prepared in a simple way with low cost. apart from being a good fertilizer, it is also used to improve soil and stimulate plant growth. today, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across the country are actively popularizing the production methods and use

of this fertilizer in accordance with local conditions. rural communes and production brigades and teams in many areas are mobilizing the peasants to locate and extract coal resources, touching off a mass movement for humic acid fertilizer production.

METALLURGY

Kansu Metallurgical Company Develops Production

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 20, 1975)

kansu metallurgical company has gone ahead in the mass movement of "in industry, learn from taching". it fulfilled its state plan for the first six months of this year on june 17, 13 days ahead of schedule. and in the previous six years, the company overfulfilled its state plan year after year.

the 1974 output of its major products was 50 per cent higher than in 1965.

kansu metallurgical company is a big non-ferrous metallurgical complex which went into operation in 1960. their socialist consciousness raised through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have shown growing enthusiasm.

in fulfilling the state plan year after year with flying colours, the workers have followed the principles of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and giving full play to the spirit of daring to think, to speak out and to act. not long ago, the company discovered a new kind of valuable element which it had not handled before, in the crude ore it received. how to isolate and treat it presented difficult technical problems. the grinding and flotation workshop formed a "three-in-one" team of workers, cadres and technicians, which, breaking away from textbook rules, invented an indigenous method for dealing with the problem. the team succeeded after making 1,700 experiments and analysing 8,425 pieces of data. the recovery rate reached over 91 per cent. they built a sulphuric acid workshop of their own design, produced more than one hundred thousand tons of acid out of the waste gases, built two workshops to recover various rare metals and thus the utilization of mineral resources was raised.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

## Northeast Cement Plant Develops Production by Adhering to Mass Line

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 19, 1975)

technical innovations have made it possible for the harbin cement plant in heilungkiang province in northeast china to produce twice as much as before 1966, when the great proletarian cultural revolution began and top its annual state quotas since. the plant's party committee re-instituted chairman mao's mass line in the 40-year-old plant in the course of the struggle against liu shao-chi's revisionist line of depending only on few technical personnel who failed to modernize equipment and which kept production low.

the party committee began to study marxist-leninist classics, chairman mao's works included, carefully and repudiated the revisionist notions that "the masses are backward" and "specialists run the factory".

they began to call meetings of worker representatives when important issues came up in the plant in order to canvass views before taking decisions.

there was the problem, for instance, of raising the output of a cement kiln badly in need of renovation. the pre-cultural revolution method of asking the state to provide funds, materials and equipment and a specialized group was sharply criticized for the notion that "everything depends on higher levels" and the party committee resolved to throw the matter open for mass discussion and solution.

workers and technicians cooperated in making designs and using waste equipment where possible. a small group was formed to solve technical problems but many other cadres, workers and technicians volunteered to help in their spare time. renovations were completed in 100 days without state investment, materials and equipment and output rose 20 per cent. quality is better.

other workers in the plant praised this revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and followed suit. the workers decided to use the large amounts of exhaust heat formerly lost in the air by building a power station. the plant party committee approved and the project was completed in 17 months. it supplied two-thirds of the plant's electricity.

as masters of the state, the workers and staff have made every effort to top state quotas while carrying out technical transformation and capital construction.

they built 19,000 square metres of floor space and made 360 items of equipment. while the plant's production capacity has been doubled, the investment needed has come to only to one-third that required to put up a new plant with the capacity added.

SWIMMING

Chinese Army Units Promote Military Swimming Events

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

following chairman mao's teaching that "swimming is an exercise in struggling with the forces of nature, and you should toughen yourselves in big rivers and seas," chinese army units are promoting swimming, particularly cross-river swim in full kit.

a regiment in southwest china has successfully crossed turbulent rivers in the locality in full kit, as part of its physical as well as military training.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and study the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, the regimental party committee organized the fighters to sum up experience and map out measures to do still better in promoting swimming. 27 new recruits who began to learn swimming after they joined the regiment early this year, have made good progress. some of them can now swim 10,000 metres.

in military training, the programme included daytime as well as night time cross-river swim, full-kit swimming with the commanders and fighters of a whole company, battalion and regiment taking part, and hiking-swimming-shooting practice. 95 per cent of the cadres and fighters of the regiment have passed their military swimming tests.

a battalion of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army is promoting swimming so as to carry forward the battalion's glorious tradition as a vanguard battalion of the red army in its battle to cross the tatu river during the long march. it was cited for successfully crossing the hanchiang river, the biggest waterway in the locality, in full kit on ten occasions.

earlier this summer, when the battalion was in a long distance camping exercise and reached the

hanchiang river bank, it decided to have a swimming training session although the river was in spate. swimming across the 500 metres wide river, fighters of the whole battalion improved their skill after the training session.

in the course of river crossing training in full kit with the whole battalion taking part, more than a dozen beginners in swimming courageously joined their comrades-in-arms and made fast improvement in their swimming skill. a detachment of the battalion successfully accomplished its training task of escorting a drove of horses across the river.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Concludes Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 19, 1975)

a chinese youth gymnastic team led by yuan yu-po left here for home today after a three-week friendly visit to albania.

during its stay in albania, the chinese team and the albanian national gymnastic team gave exhibition performances in tirana, durres, shkodra and berat. their superb skills were warmly acclaimed by albanian gymnastic enthusiasts.

spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, saw the first exhibition performance of the chinese and albanian teams here on july 2. albanian minister of education and culture thoma deliana received all members of the chinese team.

the chinese gymnasts exchanged experience with albanian gymnasts and promoted friendship between them.

CHINA AND CANADA

## Vice President of Chinese Amity Association Meets Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with the canada-china friendship association of halifax tour led by cheryl gamberg.

the tour arrived in peking on july 16 after visiting kwangchow, shanghai, wuhsi, tsinan, tientsin, shihchiachuang and tachai.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

## Chinese Exhibition Chief Leaves Ecuador for Home

(NCNA-English Quito, Jul. 19, 1975)

wang yung-an, head of the delegation of the closed chinese economic and trade exhibition, left here for home by plane this afternoon.

he was seen off at the airport by roque canadas portilla, general director of economic affairs of the foreign ministry, and other ecuadorian government officials.

on the eve of his departure, wang yung-an and other members of the chinese delegation were guests at a farewell banquet given by alejandro rubio chauvin, ecuadorian minister of industry, commerce and integration who is fresh from a visit to china. vice-foreign minister ernesto valdivieso, vice-minister of industry, commerce and integration galderon tambano and other ecuadorian government officials were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

## Finnish President Receives Outgoing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jul. 19, 1975)

finnish president urho kekkonen received and had a friendly talk with outgoing chinese ambassador shih tzu-ming at his summer villa near turku yesterday.

the chinese ambassador held a farewell reception here on the previous day, which was attended by prime minister keijo liinamaa, vice-prime minister and foreign minister olavi mattila, chief of general staff of the finnish forces paavo junttila, speaker of parliament v.j. sukselainen, and other finnish government officials. leading members of the finland-china society and the marxist-leninist groups of finland were also present.

ambassador shih tzu-ming left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Chinese Minister Meets Japanese Government Delegation for Agricultural and Forestry Technical Exchange

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese government delegation for agricultural and forestry technical exchange led by yoshio koyama, director of the agriculture, forestry and sea product bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

present on the occasion was tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

the japanese delegation arrived here on july 10 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. it visited agricultural, industrial and scientific research units, called at the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences and had technical discussions with chinese researchers. the delegation made a trip to sian, northwest china, on july 14. delegation leader yoshio koyama will soon leave peking for home while the rest of the delegation under deputy leader tatsuro kono will proceed to tour southern parts of china before going home.

## Japanese Journalists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted here this evening all members of the delegation of the japanese journalists association for japan-china friendship. delegation leader is takeo arai, deputy leader is eichi suga and secretary general is takaya fujikawa. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were wang chen, deputy director of the information department, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation returned here yesterday after visiting harbin, shenyang and fushun.

CHINA AND LEBANON

## Vice President of Chinese Amity Association Meets and Fetes Friendship Delegation of Lebanese Lawyers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening all members of a friendship delegation of lebanese lawyers led by camille hoyek, member of the executive council of the beirut lawyers' association. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were adib alameddine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy in peking, and leading members of chinese departments concerned wu chao-wen and wang chih-fan.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

MALAYSIA

## Malaysian Paper Exposes Fierce Soviet-US Contention

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

the soviet union and the united states, locked in a fierce contention, now intensify their military build-up, says the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in a recent editorial, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial states that in the past ten years, taking advantage of the u.s. military involvement in indochina, the soviet union has redoubled its efforts to develop nuclear weapons, intensify its military build-up and expand its spheres of influence in the middle east, the mediterranean sea, the indian ocean, south asia, europe and other parts of the world. to dominate the world, the soviet union has been speeding up development of its naval force especially its ocean navy. all its fleets are being expanded and strengthened. in 1970 and this year, the soviet union conducted large-scale exercises, which have caused grave concern in west european countries and japan. the united states, which had been keeping a close watch on these exercises, stressed the necessity to reinforce its naval force

so that it can scramble with the soviet union for naval supremacy.

the editorial says: "the united states and the soviet union have for years clamoured for 'detente', but under its cover they have been engaged in a bitter strife."

a member of bundesrat (west germany) disclosed recently that for the past five years, the soviet union has boasted about "detente" in western europe but has actually increased by one quarter of its troops stationed on its western frontier and in eastern europe, posing a great threat to the security in western europe.

the editorial points out that in fact, "detente" is the facade while the strife between the soviet union and the united states has aggravated, presenting a greater threat to world peace.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

President of 2nd AAA Tournament Calls on Chinese Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 18, 1975)

brigadier henry adefope, president of the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, chairman of the nigerian national sports commission and federal commissioner for labour, called on sung chung, leader, and li fu-jung, deputy leader, of the chinese table tennis delegation to the tournament today.

they had a friendly conversation at the meeting.

present among others was a. ordia, secretary of the nigerian national sports commission and president of the supreme council for sports in africa.

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 19, 1975)

a chinese government shipping delegation visited romania from july 11 to 19 at the invitation of the romanian ministry of transport and tele-communications. it was led by tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transport department of the ministry of communications.

during its stay in romania, the chinese delegation held talks with the romanian government shipping delegation headed by balasoiu, director of the department for cooperation with foreign countries of the ministry of transport and tele-communications, and initialled a shipping agreement between china and romania.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, yesterday gave a banquet for the delegation's visit to romania.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

## Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Tunis Afrique Presse Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with the delegation of the tunis afrique presse led by director mahmoud ben bechir triki.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the tunisian embassy in peking ezzeddine bouhlila was present.

also present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng ti, a leading member of the agency.

### Tunisian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visiting Tunisian Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

ezzeddine bouhlila, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tunisian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the tunisian volleyball delegation's visit to china. leader of the delegation is ben slimane mohamed and deputy leader is bel hadj mohamed.

attending the banquet were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of other departments concerned, including lin chao-nan and chou cheng.

ezzeddine bouhlila and hsia lang spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the wish that the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of tunisia and china would be constantly strengthened and developed.

during its stay in china, the tunisian volleyball delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai and shenyang. it will shortly leave here for home.

## CHINA AND US

### Leading Member of Ministry of Education Meets American Professor and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with american professor james p. breeden and his wife.

before they returned to peking today, the breedens toured nanking, wuhsi, soochow and shanghai. they will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

## Vietnamese Insurance Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1975)

the insurance delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by trinh van binh, vice-minister of finance, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by chinese vice-minister of finance chen hsi-yu and counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here nguyen tien.

while in china, the delegation had business talks with the chinese people's insurance company and visited places of interest in peking and tientsin.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

## Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jul. 18, 1975)

president mobutu sese seko of zaire received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei at the presidency here yesterday.

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AESOP'S FABLES

# A Tentative Discussion of the Philosophical Thought of Slaves in "Aesop's Fables"

by

Wang Yung-chiang (王永江)
Department of Philosophy, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 17, 1975)

## I

Philosophy is a product of class struggle as well as a tool of class struggle, and it reflects at all times the clash of interests between antagonistic classes or between different factions within different classes. But in the old historical works of philosophy, there is only the philosophy of the ruling classes or the exploiting classes, but not the philosophy of the laboring people and particularly of the slaves. This is obviously for distorting and standing history on its head and is a manifestation of the view that heroes are the makers of history in the sphere of philosophical history. Chairman Mao teaches, "There are as many doctrines as there are classes." As the motive force that drives forward the slave society, the slaves as a class have of course also their own doctrines and philosophical viewpoints. However, because they are in the status of the oppressed and the enslaved, they cannot "write books and establish their theory" like the slave-owning class and are not in a position to write so-called "systematic" philosophical works. They can only express their own views toward the world by other means (such as the slogans and programs of armed uprisings, fables, "heathenish" and "heretic" ideas, etc.). Furthermore, due to the disparagement and destruction of the materials reflecting the thinking of slaves by the ruling classes of all ages, materials relating to the philosophical thought of the slaves are rarely preserved, but this cannot show that the slaves have no philosophy. Therefore, the effort to unearth and study the materials relating to the philosophical thought of the slaves so as to restore history to

its true look and to reverse the reversal of history is one of the important tasks in using Marxism to reform and occupy the branch of learning called the history of philosophy.

In the European history of philosophy, we can discover from various kinds of documents the philosophical thought of the slaves. What is worthy of note is that there are also works that directly reflect the philosophical thought of the slaves. The "Aesop's Fables" is such a volume of work.

In ancient Greece "fables" were first born and circulated among the slaves and other laboring people. "Fables" were born because the slaves wanted to express their frame of mind in their own resistance against oppression. Aesop was the first fabulist living from about 620 to 560 B.C. A slave of Iadmon of Samos, he became a philosopher because of his own talent and wisdom. Aesop was the first one to adopt "simple" prose to tell stories. The compilers of ancient fables of later days brought together all the fables under his name and generally described them as "Aesop's Fables." The "Aesop's Fables" examined by us mainly reflects the thinking and demand of the slaves and the working masses at the lower strata in Greece and Rome (mainly the former) from the 6th century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D. It is an outline and summation of the experience of the slaves participating in class struggle and the struggle for production, and is the crystallization of the wisdom of the broad masses of slaves at that time.

II

In ancient Greece and Rome, the struggle waged by slaves against the slave owners--ranging from the sabotage of tools and abscondment individually and en bloc to armed uprisings--broke out most frequently. With a clearcut class stand, the "Aesop's Fables" has revealed the contradiction between the slaves and the slave owners, eulogized the fighting spirit of the slaves against the slave owners, and firmly repudiated the reactionary fallacies of the philosophers of the slave-owner class publicizing that the slaves should be "the chattels of their masters," that enslavement "is also proper" and that oppression was justified. In "The Wolf and the Dog" for example, it is declared that the slaves would rather suffer from hunger for freedom than to "receive plenty of food" as watchdogs chained by the slave owners. In "Women and Truth" and "The (Mad) Lion and the Deer," it is revealed that there is no truth in the slave society, that the slave owners are as despotic as the lion, and that their gangster logic is that "even though you have apologized properly, I can never let you go."

The "Aesop's Fables" tells the slaves and the broad oppressed laboring masses that they could never show pity for the wicked people but must wage resolute struggle against the slave owners ("The Peasant and the Snake"). This has reflected the slaves' hatred of the slave owners. The "Aesop's Fables" has also criticized the historical idealist fallacies of the slave-owner class and its philosophers advocating that history is dictated by the "King of Philosophy" (Plato) and that "the strong is the master and the weak is the slave" (Aristotle). It has praised the revolutionary rebellious spirit of the slaves, emphasizing that the weak also can turn down the rule of the strong, that although the strong are despotic, they are also outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and that the weak can also triumph over the strong. In

"The Eagle and the Dung Beetle" the eagle disdains the weakness of the dung beetle and eats up the rabbit protected by the dung beetle in its face. "The dung beetle bears in mind this insult...and as soon as the eagle lays an egg, it flies up and pushes the eagle's egg out and breaks it." Later, the eagle can only "flee to Zeus (because the eagle is the holy bird of Zeus)...and Zeus lets the eagle lay its egg on his overall. Seeing this, the dung beetle rolls up a dung ball and throws it on his overall. Trying to get rid of the dung balls, Zeus stands up, and thus unknowingly also throws away the egg." "From then on, eagles do not lay eggs in the season when dung beetles appear." The ability of the dung beetle to defeat the "holy bird" protected by Zeus is no doubt a very great revelation and encouragement to the struggle of the slaves against the slave owners. Here, the "Aesop's Fables" has not only expressed the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the slaves but also directed it spearhead straight at Zeus--the supreme god worshipped and relied upon by the slave-owning ruling class, thus combining the struggle against the slave-owning rulers with the struggle against religious superstition.

Religion provides a cover to the exploitation system and "is the opiate of the people." The slave-owning ruling classes have used religious superstition as their tool for benumbing the revolutionary will of the broad masses of slaves and other laboring masses so as to uphold their reactionary rule. Therefore, the criticism of religious superstition also signifes the criticism of the slavery system. The "Aesop's Fables" shows no faith in the mandate of heaven and advocates self-salvation. In "The Cowherd and Hercules," it is pointed out that things must be "done by oneself," "otherwise praying is of no avail." Many stories in the "Aesop's Fables" have also made fun of gods. For example, in "The Seller of Wooden Idols" gods are useless things with sellers but no buyers and they form the object of ridicule. In "The Breaker of the Idol," the idol is an ungrateful thing. You become poorer when you pray to it but can get many things after you have broken it. Therefore, there is fundamentally no need to worship gods. In "The Sculptor and Hermes" it is further pointed out that it is not god that dictates the fate of man but man that dictates the fate of god.

It is in this way that the "Aesop's Fables" uses an abundance of practical experiences to criticize religious superstition, to negate the authority of god and to oppose the concept of heavenly mandate. Rare and commendable in ancient time, it shows that the slave class is essentially opposed to religious superstition. Engels once said, "By robbing the proletarians of their money, the bourgeois have hence really turned them into atheists. If the proletarians have become atheists, it is not strange at all that they no longer respect the divinity and might of this God in the world!" (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 400) Chairman Mao has also said, "Everywhere religious authority totters as the peasant movement develops." The slaves are likewise atheists in practice. The atheist thinking of the "Aesop's Fables" shows the view which holds that the laboring people are necessarily bound by religious superstition is entirely wrong and is a vilification of the laboring people.

III

Engels pointed out, "The important basic question of philosophy as a whole and of modern philosophy in particular is the question of relationship between thinking and being." "Philosophers are divided into two major camps according to how they answer this question." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 219, 220) On this basic question of philosophy, the "Aesop's Fables" sharply takes the stand of naive materialism and uses the cause of nature itself to show the emergence of things. In "The Lion and the Dolphin," the lion meets the dolphin by the side of the sea and counsels the latter to form an alliance with him for mutual assistance. The dolphin agrees. On one occasion, the lion is locked in battle with a buffalo and is unable to emerge as the victor after a long fight. So it approached the dolphin for assistance, but although the dolphin wants to come out of the sea to help the lion, it is unable to do so. Thereupon, the lion accuses the dolphin of betrayal. The dolphin replies, "Blame not me but Nature because it has made a marine animal of me and does not permit me to come ashore." Here, emphasis is laid on the fact that the characteristics of all things are determined by "nature." In some stories, the "Aesop's Fables" also reflects that motion and changes in the natural world are governed by laws independent of man's subjective will. If people's actions are counter to the objective laws, they would run into snags. For example, in "The Young Prodigal and the Swallow" about non-conformity with seasonal changes, the swallow dies of cold because it flies north ahead of schedule and the prodigal is destroyed because he has sold his overcoat too early.

Concerning the question of theory of knowledge, the "Aesop's Fables" has rightly surmised the role of practice in knowledge in many stories. In "The Fox (that has never run into a lion)," after three contacts with the lion, the fox which "was almost scared to death" at first "dares to draw close and talk to the lion." This story plainly and vividly tells the principle of the materialist theory of reflection. In "The Woman and the (Drunk) Husband," addiction to liquor is described as formed after birth and as therefore an "acquired habit."

The "Aesop's Fables" has also criticized the idealist transcendentalism publicized by the slave-owning rulers, mercilessly jeered at and satirized those claiming to have foreknowledge of fortune and misfortune and pointed out that foreknowledge is entirely nonsense. For example, it tells this story in "The Fortuneteller": "The fortuneteller sits in the market to collect money. Suddenly, someone comes to tell him that his home has been ransacked. The fortuneteller jumps up in panic, and with deploring interjections and sighs, he runs off to see what has happened. Seeing this, someone on the spot says, "My friend, you claim that you have foreknowledge of what will happen to other people. Why is it that you have no foreknowledge of what is going to happen to yourself?"

The "Aesop's Fables" also contains some dialectical thought involving the princples of unity of opposites, things opposed to each other but complementing each other, and the reversal of the course of a thing once the extremity is reached. It points out that "happiness is the sister of sorrow." The "Aesop's Fables" has also reflected to a certain extent the duality of things

in that what is good to a certain thing can be bad to some other things. For example, "rubbing" is a good thing to the ox (by relieving the itch) but a bad thing to the flea (destruction). To quote what the flea says, "The rubbing rejoiced by you is death of the worst kind to me." The "Aesop's Fables" also tells people to look at the whole of the problem and guard against one-sidedness. For example, "The Deer with One Eye" tells that when the deer with only one eye grazes by the side of the sea, it keeps its good eye on the hinterland to guard against attack from that side, but pays no attention to the seaside. As a result, it is shot down by someone from the sea.

Chairman Mao points out, "The dialectical world outlook emerged in ancient times both in China and in Europe. Ancient dialectics, however, had a somewhat spontaneous and naive character; in the social and historical conditions then prevailing, it was not yet able to form a theoretical system." The "Aesop's Fables" is precisely so, because due to the limitation of the times, its philosophical thought is intuitive and naive and is mostly geared to direct observation of life; it cannot have a complete and scientific theoretical system like the Marxist philosophy--dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Notwithstanding this, however, its philosophical thought is extremely rich when taking the ancient times into consideration. Furthermore, it also possesses a clearcut class character, and most of it discusses philosophical principles by telling stories reflecting the social struggle or makes known its tendency toward social and political problems in the course of discussing philosophical principles, thus linking up philosophical thought with political struggle. Meanwhile, because it has summed up the experiences of the slaves and the laboring masses of the lower strata in class struggle and the struggle for production, it is therefore closely linked up with practice, and is able to use naive materialism to analyze problems. This shows that in the theory of knowledge, it not only is imbued with the lively and vigorous breath of life, but also has avoided standing perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge against each other, sinking into transcendentalism, or confining itself only to perceptual experience. This is something all the philosophers of the slave-owner class, including certain more progressive materialist philosophers, have no way to achieve.

## IV

The advanced political thought and philosophical viewpoint in the "Aesop's Fables" are still glittering with indelible radiance even today and are often passed from mouth to mouth by the laboring people to become the ideological weapon for encouraging the revolutionary people to carry out struggle. In the article "Carry the Revolution Through to the End" Chairman Mao has cited the story of "The Peasant and the Snake" in the "Aesop's Fables" to admonish the people of the whole country that they must "never take pity on snake-like scoundrels," and must not be deceived by the enemies assuming a harmless and pitiable look. They must remember the laborer's dying words, carry the liberation war through to the end, and win ultimate victory.

In the "Aesop's Fables" available at present, we also can find some negative factors that give publicity to obedience, content with poverty, moderation to others and other ideas based on reconciliation of class

antagonism. This shows that the slave-owner class had crammed their trash into the "Aesop's Fables." In particular, so-called "lessons" that distort the original intention of the fables have been appended after the stories to benumb the spirit of resistance of the slaves and other laboring masses, and this merits attention. However, so long as we make concrete analysis with the historical materialist viewpoint and the class analysis method, we can discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, restore history to its true look and reveal the revolutionary spirit in the "Aesop's Fables."

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

## Adhere to the Party's Basic Line and Run Education with the Tachai Spirit

by

the CCP Committee of Hsiyang County

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, we on the educational front adhered to the Party's basic line and used the spirit of Tachai to run education and train new people. Like the situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture, there appeared a lively and vigorous revolutionary scene on the educational front in the whole county.

In 1968, the whole county had popularized five years of primary education, and the admission rate of school-age pupils amounted to 99.7 percent. In 1972, seven-year education was popularized. Compared with before the great cultural revolution, the number of junior middle schools rose from three to 150, the number of in-school students from 1,119 to 10,407, equivalent to nine times that before the great cultural revolution. The number of senior middle schools rose from one to 19 with the number of students increasing from 130 to 2,918, equivalent to 22 times that before the great cultural revolution. All the schools were managed by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The membership of the workers propaganda teams and poor peasants management committee stood at over 3,100. The number of workers, peasants and soldiers serving concurrently as teachers reached 2,625. The schools have universally set up small farms, small forest farms, small animal farms and small factories. The acreage of school-run farms has grown to almost 2,000 mow and there are over 40,000 trees in the forest farms and over 100 small factories. The educational system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research is initially formed.

The constant deepening of the revolution in education has supplied the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture a number of workers with socialist consciousness and culture. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of the more than 23,000 students graduating from seven-or-nine-year course schools and agricultural schools have been fighting on the forefront of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Among them, 2,565 are working as tutors in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, 2,320 as cadres, bookkeepers and storekeepers in brigades and production teams, and 4,023 as electricians and technicians in charge of farm machines and scientific farming. 713 persons have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 4,264 have joined the Communist Youth League. A generation of socialist peasants of a new type is growing up healthily to become a new force in the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Summing up our experience, we have mainly come to four points of understanding as follows:

(1) It Is Imperative To Adhere to the Party's Basic Line and Realize the All-Round Dictatorship of the Proletariat Over the Bourgeoisie on the Educational Front

In 1967, we seriously summed up the serious lesson on the exercise of dictatorship by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat on the educational front for 17 years before the great cultural revolution, and realized that the Party committee had to grasp education. Only by adhering to the Party's basic line could we realize the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the educational front and turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we doggedly adhered to the Party's basic line, kept fighting against revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the old ideology, and had won one new victory after another. This struggle was mainly carried out in the three aspects of leadership, line for running the school and what kind of people to be trained.

In 1968, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the most reliable ally of the working class." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of our county firmly responded to this call and selected and sent representatives to manage the schools. However, the bourgeoisie were not reconciled to their defeat, and they once again flaunted the tattered banner proclaiming that "those not in the trade cannot lead those in the trade." They slandered that "the uneducated cannot take up the business of scholars" and called for the poor and lower-middle peasants to "step down and make way" in a vain attempt to recapture their "hereditary territory." In the struggle between occupation and counter-occupation, the poor and lower-middle peasants were firm in their stand and unfurled their banner. Knowing that they were in the right, they spoke with confidence, "The immeasurable power for managing schools handed us by Chairman Mao cannot be shaken by a typhoon of the 12th grade, nor will we bend under the weight of Mount Tai. We will not let go without transforming the old educational system."

The practice of struggle makes us deeply understand that the management of schools by poor and lower-middle peasants is a strategical measure for the fundamental transformation of old education by the proletariat and turning the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has fundamentally brought an end to bourgeois rule over schools, thus enabling the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of education. Under the leadership of Comrade Ch'en Yung-kue, the county Party committee put this political task on the work agenda, conducted periodic studies, made overall arrangements, and ran at every level study classes for the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction on the revolution in education, thus making Chairman Mao's educational thought known to every household and penetrate deep into people's minds. Under the leadership of the Party organizations at all levels, educational revolution leading groups with the participation of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants are set up in communes, poor peasants management committees are set up in production brigades, and poor peasants management groups set up in production teams. The Party and CYL organizations in schools are all placed under the unified

leadership of the Party and CYL branches of production brigades in their places. The poor and lower-middle peasants look up training successors to the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat as a major matter for combating and guarding against revisionism for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Everyone gives a hand in grasping minor and fundamental issues down to the bottom.

The unswerving implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line is a fundamental guarantee for transforming the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of schools, they developed the spirit of Tachai, adhered to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and ideology to the fore, gave all-round implementation to the whole set of general and specific policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the revolution in education, vigorously criticized "intellectual education above all else," energetically smashed what the bourgeoisie called "standardization," operated schools with the doors open, thus closely linking up the schools with the three great revolutionary movements and bringing about the vigorous development of the revolution in education.

At that time, a handful of class enemies leaped forth to attack the operation of schools with open doors as unorthodox and not true to form, in a vain attempt to topple the socialist new school. In the face of the challenge from the class enemy and the old tradition and influence, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei sharply perceive that this was a serious struggle between restoration and counter-restoration and brought it up for study in the county Party committee on many occasions. Within the bounds of the whole county and around the question of attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was vigorously criticized in conjunction with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. Everyone was made to realize that the essence of this struggle was a question of whether or not it was necessary to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in this superstructure of education and for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. We repulsed this reactionary adverse current that vainly attempted to bring about restoration and regression, and with great fanfare, we popularized the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in running schools. We laid hold of such typical examples as Hsiyü, Chuangwo and other schools which were run with the Tachai spirit, and opportunely held on-the-spot meetings, thus enabling the revolution in education to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front was focused on training successors for which class. In this struggle, the bourgeoisie vainly tried to make a breach on the "question of quality" and attacked that "the present is not so good as the past." The poor and lower-middle peasants firmly said, "The three great revolutions form the orientation, and combating and guarding against revisionism stands for quality. In running schools, we follow the golden road charted by Chairman Mao to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat." In the past few years, we closely rallied around this target of training "workers

with socialist consciousness and culture," adhered to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," and carried out the practice of running school with open doors. We energeticailly guided the youth to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the practice of struggle, so as to enable the students to brave the storm, face the world, temper themselves ideologically, acquire skills and become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was thus supplied with a large number of young revolutionary pace-setters who had played their part in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The study of the great leader Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory makes us more deeply understand that the Party must keep a proper hold on education, and this is essential to thoroughly triumphing over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, to the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Summing up the experience of the struggle of Tachai, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said: "If we just grasp the struggle against capitalism in the economic sphere without grasping the struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, than no victory can be won in the former struggle, and even though victory may be won for a while, it cannot be consolidated." In the past few years, the county Party committee constantly studied the problems on the educational front, and took the offensive on their own initiative. The Party organizations at all levels also attached unusual importance to grasping education. They inspected and guided school work from the orientation and the line, armed the revolutionary teachers and students with the basic line of the Party, and hence placed the school under the leadership of the Party and brought into full play the role of the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(2) <u>It Is Imperative To Adhere to the Orientation of Facing the Countryside in the Running of Schools, and Rural School Education Must Serve the Movement To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture</u>

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the people of the whole county rising in greater vigor to learn from Tachai, there have appeared earth-shaking changes in mountains and rivers, in soil and in output. Agricultural machines, originally a blank sheet of paper, have moved forward along the road to mechanization, and open-yard operations and the processing of agricultural produce and by-products have either been mechanized or semi-mechanized. New development has been made in scientific farming, and in the whole county, all production brigades have set up scientific research groups. This excellent situation of increasing prosperity not only calls on the educational front to supply the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture trained personnel with production knowledge and skills. More important, it calls for the training of fighters who understand class struggle and the two-line struggle and are capable of adhering to the socialist road to combat and guard against revisionism. Therefore, education must serve proletarian politics, be integrated with productive labor, and adhere to the orientation of facing the countryside in running schools to serve the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all school work aims at transforming the thinking of students," we took class struggle as a main course of study for the youth and teenage youth and put the transformation of the students' thinking above all school work. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we energetically guided the youth and teenage youth to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and criticize revisionism and such reactionary fallacies as Confucius' "He who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer," Liu Shao-ch'i's "getting learned in order to be an official" and Lin Piao's vilification of the rustication of educated youth as equivalent to "reform through labor in disguise." We guided the students to make "two ruptures" and closely link together study, farming and revolution, thus enabling the students to embrace the ideas of study for farming and tilling land for the revolution, to learn, cherish, master and take up farming, and to fundamentally sweep away the soil breeding bourgeois ideas.

Socialist schools must train fighters fighting for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have aptly said that the successors needed by us are fighters with "ox horns" on their heads capable of giving tougher and tougher performances in the three great revolutionary movements, but not those with the "feelers of snails" that are withdrawn when touched. The Party branch of the Tachai brigade vigorously grasped such a fundamental as line education, had schools run in the three great revolutionary movements and let the students brave the storm, face the world, temper themselves ideologically and acquire skills in the eye of the wind and on the crests of waves in struggle. After their return to the countryside, over 70 students graduating from the Tachai school fought on the forefront of the three great revolutions in the countryside. They have become a new force for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To gear rural school education to the need of deepening the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, the school system varies from long or short according to circumstances, allows the combination of long courses with short ones and shows flexibility and variety. It not only takes into consideration the long-term need but also has to solve the current and immediate need. In the establishment of course and in teaching content, class struggle is taken as the main course and the need of learning from Tachai in agriculture is taken as the starting point. In line with realities, the schools set up their own courses and compile their own teaching material. Various schools have universally set up courses for learning from Tachai from Grade I to Grade V, and from Grade VI to Grade IX specialities are separately set up and special training classes and short-term training classes are run. Farms and schools are combined into one and the farms of the commune are not only production units but also educational units, scientific research units and militia organizations. The teachers combine teaching with farming, and the farm workers combine farming with teaching. The students divides their time between farming and study, and conditions are created for gradually realizing the turning of the laboring people into intellectuals and the intellectuals into laborers, for criticizing the idea of bourgeois right and for narrowing down the difference between physical labor and mental work.

(3) Adhere to the Spirit of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle and Develop the Socialist Educational Undertaking with Greater, Faster, Better and More Edonomical Results

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the schools of the whole county have shown great development. The number of students has risen by over a dozen times or several dozen times. If schools were run in the same way before the great cultural revolution, the popularization of seven-year education in the whole county would take nearly half a century, but we have achieved this in five years. What do we rely upon? We rely on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

The Hsiyü School of the Santu commune originally had only 13 ramshackle rooms and some simple and crude equipment. Under the leadership of the commune Party committee and with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and students of the whole school had knitted themselves into a force for launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They used the spirit of Tachai in running schools, reclaiming wasteland, planting trees for afforestation, and energetically adhered to the practice of working while studying to build schools through labor. In the short course of several years, the Hsiyü School has brought about prominent changes, and besides ironing out expenses for school administration and heating and subsidies for teachers in schools run by the people, it has also built 78 new school buildings and bought over 270 sets of tables and benches and over 900 books.

Over eight years, through adhering to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and developing the socialist educational undertaking with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we have newly built in the whole county over 2,450 school buildings and over 370 caves and laid in more than 7,000 sets of classroom tables. With the correct line, everything is possible, and through self-reliance, everything is available. This is a truth borne out by numerous facts. What is more important is that the practice of studying while working has enabled the broad masses of young people to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and to keep the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle forever without change despite the change in circumstances and the improvement ikn conditions and livelihood.

(4) Adhere to the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals and Build a Contingent of Red-and-Expert Proletarian Teachers

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The question of teaching reform is mainly one of teachers." Fundamentally speaking, it is essential to adhere to the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and build a contingent of red-and-expert proletarian teachers in order to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The county Party committee have seriously analyzed the conditions of the contingent of teachers. They see not only that there has been some

improvement in the thinking of the broad masses of teachers after the great proletarian cultural revolution and that they show initiative in demanding for the transformation of their world outlook, but also the formidable nature of the job in transforming their world outlook. In the past few years, we guided the teachers to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in conjunction with reality in the practice of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements and to consciously transform their world outlook in the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. We insisted on the whole Party giving a hand and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants to conduct education in the line for the teachers. First, in the winter vacation every year, the poor and lower-middle peasants were required to make an assessment of the teachers' ideological transformation, work performance and orientation of school administration, affirm their achievements, cite the advanced, look for gaps and overcome shortcomings and mistakes. Second, in the autumn vacation every year, the teachers were given a concentrated course of education in the Party's basic line. Third, emphasis was laid on constantly sending the teachers into the midst of realities to conduct social investigations, and to study, perform labor and criticize the bourgeoisie together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Problems in the teachers' world outlook have thus been reflected in large numbers in the practice of the revolution in education. Therefore, we must constantly encourage the teachers to consciously expose contradictions and transform their world outlook in the practice of the revolution in education.

The problems exposed by the teachers in the revolution in education must be strictly distinguished into two types of contradictions of different nature and handled according to the Party's proletarian policy. Toward a large number of problems of ideological understanding, we must persist in taking the desire for unity as the point of departure, and through criticism and education, help them raise their awareness of the line and advance continuously. Meanwhile, we must also energetically develop and strengthen the contingent of teachers with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay. We must let members of Party branches and poor peasants management committees step on the stage to talk on politics, class struggle and the two-line struggle; let the workers, peasants and soldiers act concurrently as teachers; and select and promote poor and lower-middle peasants as political instructors. We must energetically train and improve the teachers in schools run by the people and must not transfer them lightly so as to preserve relative stability. Meanwhile, we must select and promote ex-servicemen and those educated youth tempered in labor to reinforce the teachers' contingent. In this way, after a few years of effort, a contingent of proletarian teachers "loyal to the Party's educational cause" is gradually growing in strength.

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Over the past eight years, we have, through adhering to the Party's basic line and running schools with the Tachai spirit, scored great achievements and brought profound changes to the educational front. However, with the development of the socialist revolution and construction, new demands have also been brought up for the educational front. The present state of the

revolution in education is still both compatible and incompatible. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, learn and master it in conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front, and run the school as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must go on holding high the banner of the Party's basic line, give further rein to our energies, start more new projects, and win still greater victories in the revolution in education."

* * *

COAL MINING

## New Coal Mine Starts Production in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jul. 21, 1975)

a coal mine with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons has gone into operation in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china.

the wulan coal mine lies in the holan mountain region where the rich coal resources remained untapped before liberation. under the communist party's policy of promoting industrial growth in minority nationality areas, prospecting, designing and construction were undertaken here in 1954 when china started her first five-year plan for national economic development. five pairs of coal shafts plus an opencut mine have been put into operation since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, turning the area into an anthracite and prime coking coal base. the completion of the wulan coal mine has increased its capacity substantially.

the builders of the new mine were drawn from among miners of various nationalities. experienced in coal-cutting but inexperienced in mine construction, they acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and speedily completed the underground chambers and the central bunker.

to start production on schedule, the builders installed the equipment as soon as they arrived, made timely inspection and readjustment and conducted trial-production under full load.

the state has paid much attention to the project. the underground workings and surface buildings were designed, constructed and equipped by five organizations, and about 100 factories across the country supplied over 6,000 pieces of equipment.

## Miners and Peasants Forge Close Relations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 21, 1975)

mutual help between miners and peasants has turned a coal mine and its neighbourhood into a new socialist mining area that brings industry and agriculture into closer cooperation.

the maan, a small coal mine, is situated in a flat

country in kaoyao county, kwangtung province. it is encircled by four production brigades with over 8,000 commune members and nearly 667 hectares of farmland. the coal seams lie beneath the villages and fields.

the commune members and miners here have just brought in a good crop of early rice. as a rule, the miners help the peasants with rice transplanting and harvesting. bringing their own spades, hoes or sickles, workers and cadres of the mine often join the peasants in farmwork on their days off. the peasants say that the they owe the latest good harvest to the cooperation of the miners.

last winter the workers joined the peasants in leveling farmland and merging small plots of land into large, neat tracts to facilitate tractor ploughing and better irrigation in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in china's socialist agriculture. this more than doubled the acreage that gives high and stable yields despite drought or water-logging.

more than half of the farmland in the four production brigades consists of low-lying plots apt to be submerged in water. the peasants could grow only one crop a year and were unable to raise per unit output. supplying them with manpower and building materials, the coal mine helped them build a power grid serving 15 electric pumping stations. sixty per cent of the total farmland in these brigades is now tractor-ploughed, two crops are grown in a year and grain output has multiplied even though 13 hectares of land have been incorporated into the mine by state requisition. last year per hectare output topped 7.5 tons in spite of a flood, a typhoon attack and insect pests, and total output rose almost 50 per cent over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. instead of consuming 30 to 35 tons of state grain a year as they did before, the peasants are selling 250 tons of marketable grain to the state annually. their income is bigger, and their living standards higher.

in the past few years, the mine has helped the four production brigades build eight brick kilns with rocks separated from coal. it also provided them with technicians and spare equipment and materials for putting up a farm machinery repair plant and a grain processing mill. 210 tractor drivers, farm machine mechanics and electricians were trained with the mine's technical guidance.

the mine also assists the brigades in running their primary schools, evening political schools, cultural centres and art propaganda troupes. the middle school run by the mine enrolls children of the commune members. medical workers from the mine tour the villages and train barefoot doctors.

the production brigades provide the mine with land and manpower whenever necessary, while the mine workers always take into account the interests of the brigades. in building a pair of new shafts, the miners cut down the use of land by almost two thirds by reducing the size of the dumping ground and dispensing with some of the curves and bends on the mine railway.

when a tributary of the hsichiang river breached its dykes and threatened to flood the coal mine in july 1970, thousands of commune members came to guard the shafts and a production team led water into its dyked rice seedling fields to ensure the safety of the pits. teng chia-yu, deputy party branch secretary of the hsinyi production brigade, brought padded quilts from home to stop the leaks in a dyke protecting the shafts.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Reports Another Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

china has just reaped a good summer harvest in the wake of last year's substantial increases, thanks to the hard struggle waged by rural cadres and commune members against dry spells and other natural calamities. both total grain output and per-hectare yield top the previous peaks.

china's major summer crop of wheat is chiefly planted in areas north of the yangtze river. other summer crops of pea, broad bean, barley and spring-seeded sweet potato mainly grow in areas south of the river.

nineteen of china's 24 summer grain producing provinces and municipalities reported increases. all the northern provinces and municipalities, accounting for 70 per cent of the total acreage of summer crops, increased their summer grain output. shantung, shensi, shansi, kwangtung, kansu, hupeh, anhwei, liaoning, yunnan, peking and tientsin reported increases of anything between 10 and 20 per cent or more over last year.

the output of summer crops in honan, hopei, shensi and peking surpassed their total yearly grain output in 1949.

per-hectare yield was raised. compared with last year, more prefectures and counties topped the 3-ton-per-

hectare mark, more people's communes beat the 5.25-ton mark, more production brigades beat the 6-ton mark and more production teams beat the 7.5-ton mark. two production brigades of the chiliying people's commune, the first established in china, averaged 7.5 tons per hectare in their wheat output.

since the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory this year, the cadres and commune peasants have assiduously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticized revisionism and capitalism. this gave an impetus to the nation-wide movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and raised their enthusiasm for expanding socialist construction.

the cadres and peasants did their utmost to expand wheat acreage and increase per-unit yield. northern china was again hit by a dry spell this year. hopei province, peking and tientsin saw a serious drought when wheat was growing. the local people carried water by shoulder-poles day and night to irrigate the fields. at the same time, they made full use of the pump wells, reservoirs, irrigation stations and other irrigation works. this ensured healthy growth of the wheat crop.

in some parts of southern china, continuous rains and low temperature threatened the growth of the wheat crop in its later stage. the commune peasants promptly drained off excess water from the fields, applied fertilizer and strengthened field management. as a result, they wrested a good harvest.

large-scale water conservancy projects contributed to this year's good harvest of summer crops. these were built over the past years with all-out efforts spurred by the recurring droughts. construction reached an unprecedented scale during the last winter-spring period, involving 11,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. as a result, an additional 3.3 million hectares of land was brought under irrigation or provided with better irrigation facilities and another 5.3 million hectares levelled. these new projects plus those built in previous years have improved the conditions for china's agriculture.

guided by the principle that the whole party should pool its efforts to improve agricultural production, party committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over agriculture. since early last winter more than one million cadres at provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels have gone to work at the forefront of agriculture. they studied and worked with the commune peasants in a concerted effort to boost agricultural production. various trades and professions also gave vigorous support to agriculture. a greater amount of ploughing, harvesting, power, drainage and irrigation

machinery was supplied to the countryside by industrial and commercial departments in the first six months of this year than in the same 1974 period. factories in different places sent more service-to-agriculture teams to the villages to help communes repair farm implements and machines and explain to the peasants how to use and repair them.

in the past few years peasant activists in scientific experiments have zealously studied ways to raise wheat yield. many production brigades and teams have set aside plots for cultivating good wheat seeds, undertaking experiments and trying out new methods to win high yields. the acreage sown to good strains now accounts for more than 80 percent of the total area under this crop. transplanting of wheat seedlings, interplanting of wheat with cotton and maize and other new farming techniques are being popularized.

encouraged by the excellent summer harvest, the rural cadres and commune members are intensifying field management of the autumn ripening crops, in a determined effort to win a good harvest for the whole year.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Workers' Colleges Thrive on China's Industrial and Communications Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

gaining impetus from the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "july 21" workers' colleges run by china's industrial and transport enterprises have been developing vigorously. hundreds of thousands of workers are being trained in these colleges to be activists in marxist-leninist studies and technical work.

workers' colleges have been run by an increasing number of factories since chairman mao issued an instruction on july 21, 1968 in relation to the experience of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. the instruction says: "it is still necessary to have universities; here i refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. however, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants

with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

the number of such colleges in shanghai has shot up to more than 360 while in liaoning there are more than 200 as against 59 last year. workers' colleges run by factories and mines under the first ministry of machine building have increased from 150 last year to over 300 at present.

since the beginning of this year, meetings have been held in shanghai, liaoning, peking, tientsin, heilungkiang, shansi and hupeh and by the first ministry of machine building to exchange experience in running workers' colleges. they reaffirmed the great significance of such colleges for cultivating a huge contingent of working class intellectuals and, in the long run, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing revisionism and narrowing the gap between mental and manual labour step by step.

these colleges take works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao as basic teaching materials in theoretical study. they demand that the worker-students grasp the basic views of marxism, especially the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to become qualified workers with both socialist consciousness and specialized knowledge.

workers' colleges are run in various forms. most of them are spare-time institutions, others offer full-time courses, and still others are operated on a part-work and part-study scheme. the length of schooling ranges from several months to two or three years, and the courses, instituted according to the special needs of various enterprises, integrate productive labour closely with scientific research. on returning to their own factories, the worker-graduates will be able to handle both production work and technical innovations and designing, thus combining manual and mental labour. the first group of worker-graduates in the peking instruments plant, together with other workers and technicians, effected 15 major technical innovations and a great number of minor changes in the past year and more. their fellow workers described them as "capable of both making designs and using the hammer".

running workers' colleges in varied forms make it possible to take in more students and train a mighty contingent of working class intellectuals at a fast rate. the shenyang sungling machinery plant has spare-time classes, full-time classes, spare-time advanced classes for veteran workers and technical forums, which trained a total of more than 2,000 worker-students in the past four years.

workers' colleges in various places have set up specialties of politics and liberal arts including literature, history and philosophy to train marxist-leninist theoretical workers.

students of liberal arts persist in studying marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and criticizing revisionism and bourgeois ideology together with other workers, both in school and after graduation. they have played a militant role in the deep-going socialist revolution in the sphere of ideology.

the first group of 130 students of the political theory faculty in the workers' college of the harbin no. 2 light industrial bureau have systematically studied the history of the international communist movement, the history of the communist party of china, political economy and philosophy. they spend three days a week studying at school and the other three at their working units, taking part in physical labour and helping their fellow workers in theoretical study. they also make research on special subjects, compile books and write articles, emerging as a new force on the theoretical front.

regular institutes of higher learning support the workers' colleges by sending teachers and students to help with teaching and compiling teaching materials. on the other hand, they have drawn on the good experience of the factory-run colleges to push forward the revolution in education in their own units.

MINORITY CADRES

More Minority Cadres Trained in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 21, 1975)

about 80 percent of the party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries at all levels come from the yi people in a prefecture inhabited mostly by that nationality in southwest china. this shows how seriously the party organizations there have carried out the party's policy on nationalities and trained cadres from among the yi people.

in the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture in szechwan province, the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young is also followed in the formation of organs of leadership. of the more than 400 leading cadres selected for communes of the yi people and for higher levels, 50 percent are young people and quite a number are women. both are included in the leadership in nine counties in the prefecture.

dark slavery prevailed in this area before liberation.

the vicious system was abolished in the democratic reform carried out under the leadership of the chinese communist party during 1956-1958, and the slaves became their own masters.

the yi people account for 70 percent of the prefecture's total population. the party organizations established a school for cadres of yi and other nationalities and sent outstanding young people to study at the central institute for nationalities, the southwest institute for nationalities or other institutions of higher learning in line with chairman mao's teaching: "without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." cadres of yi and other nationalities at the basic level are trained by a system of rotation at party schools run by the prefectural and county party committees. the number of yi cadres is now at least 60 percent bigger than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the party organizations always encourage yi cadres to temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements, i.e., class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. yehtsechutieh, son of a former slave, served as secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the lungmen commune. he firmly carried out the party's basic line and conducted effective education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and led commune members in extensive farmland improvement. he went from one production team to another to do productive labour and discuss ways to increase farm produce with the team leaders and masses. the commune's total grain output rose to 870 tons in 1973 as against the 355 tons in 1969. yehtsechutieh was promoted deputy secretary of the meiku county party committee in 1974 for his excellent records in work, study and physical labour.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, cadres of yi and other nationalities have forged closer links with the masses and improved their thinking and style of work. most of the leading cadres from the prefectural and county levels are doing physical labour and carrying out investigations and study at selected basic units, while only a few stay in the office to deal with the routines. nikukuokuo, a former slave, is now a vice-chairman of the chaochueh county revolutionary committee. she was one of the first yi women to join revolutionary work and organizer and director of the first advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives in the prefecture. she initiated the use of manure and set an example in collecting it, thus breaking the old convention of the yi people who never fertilized their cropland. after she was assigned to a leading post in the county, she continued going to the grassroots

for physical labour and investigation. last winter, she went to the shanho commune at the head of a work team to help improve conditions there. for six months she worked alongside the commune members in soil improvement and collecting manure. she also led the commune members in thoroughly criticizing the fallacy of "men are superior to women" advocated by confucius and his disciple lin piao, and this broke down the conventional exclusion of yi women from such work as ploughing the fields. local women have since shown a great initiative in building socialism. each production team in the commune now has women's experimental plot for scientific farming.

RELICS

## Important Relics and Well-Preserved Male Corpse from 2,100-Year-Old Tomb in Central China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 21, 1975)

a valuable collection of relics and a fairly well-preserved male corpse, buried 2,140 years ago, were recently unearthed in a tomb dating from the early period of the western han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 24).

the tomb was excavated on fenghuangshan (phoenix hill) in the town of chinancheng in chiangling county, hupeh province, central china. the inscription on a bamboo tablet found in the tomb shows that the corpse was interred in the fifth moon of the 13th year of the reign of emperor wen, or 167 b.c.

chinancheng was known as ying, the capital of the state of chu, during the spring and autumn and the warring states periods (770-221 b.c.). the place lay in ruins since the state of chu moved its capital to another site after ying fell to general pai chi of the state of chin in 278 b.c. fenghuangshan, a high ground in the southeastern sector of the town, was turned into a cemetery during the western han dynasty. this year, the hupeh provincial archaeological expedition to chinancheng carried out large-scale excavation in the town while construction work was under way.

serial numbered fenghuangshan 168, the tomb has a rectangular earthen shaft almost ten metres deep, with an inclined passageway leading from the ground to

the grave-pit. the corpse was enclosed in a series of three receptacles, an outer coffin and two inner caskets, all well-preserved. the outer coffin is divided into three compartments: the head, the side and the casket compartments. the space between the walls of the pit and the sides of the wooden outer coffin was filled with a bluish clay, topped by a solid layer of bluish limelike clay 5.26 metres thick. the outer coffin and the outer casket, which were not so tightly sealed, were found to have accumulated water in them. the innermost casket, which was airtight, contained about 100,000 cubic centimetres of a dark red fluid, believed to be a kind of preservative. a special feature of the inner caskets is that they are not opened on the top but on the side, a rather peculiar form of inhumation.

unearthed simultaneously with the corpse were more than 500 burial objects. they were mainly found in the head and side compartments of the outer coffin. placed in the head compartment were carved wooden miniature chariots, boats, horses, cattle and figurines. in the side compartment were lacquer, wooden, bamboo, pottery and bronze utensils, inscribed bamboo slips in separate or joint pieces, bamboo cases and boxes, copper cash, and pottery models of bins and ovens. burial objects found in the inner caskets include clothes, headgear, shoes and stockings made of silk or linen.

an overwhelming majority of the 165 pieces of lacquerware are in good shape. made by applying coats of red and then black lacquer on the wooden base, these articles carry beautiful designs and motifs in bright and attractive colours of red, brown and gold, done in flowing brushstrokes. many pieces of lacquerware were hot-stamped with the characters transliterated as "cheng shih tsao" and "cheng shih pao". preliminary studies trace their place of origin to chengtu in szechwan which enjoyed great renown for its lacquer trade in those days. there is every probability that they came from some of the handicraft shops in the chengtu area.

some of the bamboo cases and boxes contain ginger, red dates, fennel, beef, pork and fish. special among the bamboo articles is the beam of a balance 29.2 centimetres long, 1 centimetre broad and 0.3 centimetres thick. it has a small brass ring in the middle and a brass pin on either end, and carries an inscription written in black chinese ink which demands strict observance of the standard weights system. found along with it was a brass weight of 10.75 grammes.

a set of writing accessories was found in one of the bamboo cases. it includes a brush, five small lumps of chinese ink, an ink-slab and a piece of stone for rubbing the ink on the ink-slab. the brush has a

wooden shaft and a bamboo sheath long enough to encase the entire brush. the ink is pure black, and there are marks of ink on the ink-slab and the bottom of the rubbing stone.

the record written on the same bamboo tablet that gives the time of burial identifies the occupant of the tomb as a medium official with the rank of "wu ta fu", the ninth grade from the bottom on the scale of twenty ranks awarded for meritorious military services during the chin and han dynasties. it was equivalent to the position of a county magistrate. a jade seal incised with the character "sui" in seal style, possibly the name or surname of the deceased, was found in his mouth.

the body measures 165.7 centimetres long and weighs 52.5 kilogrammes. the man is believed to have died at the age of more than 50. at the time of discovery, the corpse was found immersed in the dark red fluid in the innermost casket. it is fairly well-preserved in external appearance, the skin remaining elastic and the small and big joints of the limbs being still movable. it has a complete set of teeth. an autopsy shows that there is still a fairly big mass of brain in the skull, occupying about four-fifths of the cranial cavity. the brain is bigger in volume than that of the female corpse found in the mawangtui number one tomb. the internal organs have remained intact in their external shape. restored to its original shape after autopsy, the male corpse has been treated with preservatives and kept under proper care.

organizations concerned are now undertaking further comprehensive studies on the relics and male corpse.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Delegation of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

a delegation of the society for anglo-chinese understanding led by derek bryan,, vice-president of the society, wound up its visit to peking and left here this evening for other parts of china.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 17 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. chai tse-min, president of the host association, met and feted the delegation. present were felix greene, a noted british writer and president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, and mrs.. greene.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Journalists Association for Japan-China Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation of the japanese journalists association for japan-china friendship with takeo arai as leader, eiichi suga as deputy leader and takaya fujikawa as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including wang chen, ting to, hu jo-mu and wei yu-chin.

## Memorials to Noted Chinese Composer Nieh Erh Held in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 21, 1975)

japanese people in fujisawa city, kanagawa prefecture, held a memorial meeting and concert yesterday to mourn the death of the noted chinese composer nieh erh forty years ago when he was swimming in the sea off kugenuma coast in fujisawa.

the participants in these gatherings showed a strong desire for the further development of friendship between the people of japan and china.

the memorial meeting was held on a square before the monument of nieh erh on the sea coast of kugenuma in fujisawa. it was attended by the chairman of the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the speaker of the fujisawa city assembly, the standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and the yokohama association of chinese residents.

the chairman of the executive committee for commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the death of nieh erh, the mayor of fujisawa, and the chairman of the association for the preservation of the monument of nieh erh spoke at the meeting.

members of the shanghai junior swimming team now visiting yokohama and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in japan also attended the meeting.

messages in memory of the chinese composer from the governor of kanagawa prefecture, the mayor of yokohama and dietman seiichi tagawa were read at the meeting.

a concert in memory of nieh erh was held in the citizen hall of fujisawa. songs composed by the late chinese composer were played by the fujisawa citizen symphony orchestra.

speaking at the concert, the mayor of fujisawa expressed his hope that the friendship between the people of japan and china will be further promoted through these memorial activities.

## Japanese High School Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Talien

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 21, 1975)

the visiting japanese fuzieda higashi high school football team won its friendly match 2:1 from the talien no. 21 middle school team before 40,000 cheering spectators in talien this afternoon.

it was the visitors' opening friendly match in china and the match was preceded by a welcome ceremony in honour of the visitors. leading members of the luta city revolutionary committee and the talien branch of the all-china sports federation were present. they met shinzo yamaguchi, leader of the japanese football delegation, and deputy leaders of the delegation kazuo suzuki and fukutaro watanabe.

the japanese delegation is paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

the visitors were guests at a banquet given by the talien branch of the all-china sports federation and attended a theatrical performance. they visited the talien locomotive and rolling stock plant, the talien harbour, a glassware factory, the talien overseas chinese fruit orchard and a primary school, and made a sightseeing tour of talien. they will leave for tientsin tomorrow.

## Japanese College Students Volleyball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

the chinese volleyball association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese college students volleyball delegation led by nozomu kotani now on a friendly visit to china.

attending the banquet were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association; and leading members of departments concerned han fan-pei, hsu yin-sheng and jen chao; as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

hsia lang and nozomu kotani spoke at the banquet which was permeated with friendly atmosphere. they expressed the wish that the people of china and japan would live

in friendship from generation to generation and that the unity and friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries would be constantly strengthened and developed. in the course of the banquet the japanese sportsmen presented japanese folk songs and the chinese sportsmen sang chinese songs.

the japanese college students volleyball delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND KOREA

### Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Korean Film Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a very cordial conversation here this evening with the korean film delegation led by ho baek san, president of the korean feature film studio.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

present on the occasion were minister of culture yu hui-yung and leading members of the ministry hao liang and liu ching-tang.

### Special Envoy of President Kim Il Sung Passes Through Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

yang hyong sop, special envoy of president kim il sung, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the party central committee, and his party left here by air this morning. they arrived here yesterday for a stop-over on their way to other countries.

upon their arrival in and departure from peking, special envoy yang hyong sop and his party were greeted and seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; chu chuan-hsien, director

of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; ho chang-ming, deputy director of the ministry's asian affairs department; and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

seeing them off at the airport today were nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy in peking u tin aye.

yesterday evening, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet in honour of special envoy yang hyong sop and his party.

CHINA AND MEXICO

## Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mission of Mexican People's Collective and Industrial Corporation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 21, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation in the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province this afternoon with all members of the mission of the mexican people's collective and industrial corporation led by jose guadalupe zuno arce, chairman of the central committee of the corporation and executive director of the development commission of southern jalisco.

the official of the mexican embassy in peking in charge of agricultural affairs was present on the occasion.

present were kuo feng-lien, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tachai production brigade, and leading members of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry and hsiyang county where the production brigade is located.

the visiting delegation arrived at the tachai production brigade from peking by train this morning.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

## Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the palestine "al fateh" delegation.

present on the occasion were abou jihad, leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and deputy commander-in-chief of the movement's "al-assifa" commandos; abou mahir, deputy delegation leader and member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh); and member of the delegation hani hassan, as well as m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

## Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the palestine "al fateh" delegation. leader of the delegation is abou jihad, member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and deputy commander-in-chief of the movement's "al-assifa" commandos, and deputy leader is abou mahir, member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh).

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ho ying and acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry chou chueh.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

## Senegalese Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1975)

the military delegation of the republic of senegal led by colonel idrissa fall, chief of general staff of the armed forces of senegal, arrived in peking from pyongyang on july 18 after paying a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation left here for home by air this afternoon.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was greeted and seen off by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

present were senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum and military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy senior colonel kang song chol.

while in peking, the delegation toured the great wall and the summer palace.

CHINA AND SUDAN

## Chinese Athletics Team Leaves Sudan for Home

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 20, 1975)

the chinese athletics team left here today for home after concluding a friendly visit to the sudan.

the team headed by chin chang-huai and with li hsiao-shan as deputy leader arrived here on july 12. it held friendly competitions with the sudanese athletes at the spring ground of omdurman on july 17 and 18. the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" was fully displayed throughout the competitions, and the excellent performances and new style of sportsmanship shown by players of the two countries were repeatedly applauded by thousands of spectators.

mohamed talaat farid, adviser to the ministry of youth, sports and social welfare and president of the sudanese olympic sports committee, was present on the occasion on behalf of minister for youth, sports and social welfare zein el abdin mohammed ahmed abdel gadir. also present

were major general mohamed osman hashim, deputy chief of staff and president of the high committee of sports of the sudanese armed forces, and abdalla el mordi, president of the sudanese track and field association.

minister for youth, sports and social welfare gadir and deputy minister omer salih eisa received all members of the chinese team on july 17 and 13 separately.

chinese ambassador chang yueh gave a reception on july 15 for the visit of the chinese team here.

through their matches, joint practices, and cordial conversations, the sportsmen of the two countries exchanged experiences, learned from each other, and cemented profound friendship between them.

prior to its visit here, the chinese athletics team had visited nigeria, ghana and uganda.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

## Zairian President Receives Chinese Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jul. 20, 1975)

president mobutu sese seko received here yesterday all members of the delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

president mobutu asked yang chi to convey his greetings to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

the delegation left here today for sierra leone at the conclusion of a 12-day visit to zaire.

during its stay in the country, the delegation visited kinshasa, kivu, shaba and bas-zaire, and was warmly welcomed wherever it went by local officials and people.

during its stay here, it was also received by sampasa kaweta milombe, secretary general of the youth organisation of the popular revolutionary movement.

chinese ambassador kung ta-fei gave a reception here yesterday evening for the visit of the delegation.

USSR-US RIVALRY

## Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Competition in Space, Hardship on Earth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1975)

the "people's daily" carries an article by fan hsiu-chu today entitled "competition in space and hardship on earth." following are excerpts from the article.

the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, is not confined to the ground, air and sea, but extends to space. to contend with u.s. imperialism for hegemony and to turn the cosmic space into an arena for arms expansion and war preparations as well as espionage, the soviet revisionists have invested huge amounts of money, manpower and materials in this field. this has exacerbated the lop-sided development and difficulties of the depressed soviet national economy and greatly increased the burden of its people, inevitably arousing their discontent.

this is revealed briefly in the 1975 25th issue of the soviet magazine "new times." a reader, a. vetukh, writes to the magazine that spending on scientific research, particularly space research, and its "practical usefulness" have become a topic of heated debate among people. some people maintain that such spending should be cut so that the funds thus released would be used for the "improvement of the living standard".

this mouthpiece of the soviet revisionists bitterly attacks the reader and denounces his good desire as "regrettable" "fallacy". the "new times" asserts exaggeratively that such proposal, if accepted, would "put the brakes on production and lead to economic stagnation". what a great crime excl

one cannot help asking: is it really for economic development and raising the living standard of the people that the soviet revisionists develop space technology energetically at any price while making the soviet people tighten their belts?

in fact, science and technology in any field, including space technology, serves the interests of a given class. mastered by the proletariat and the working people, science and technology will promote economic development and benefit the people, but regrettably soviet space science is now not in the hands of the people, but in the hands of the monopoly bourgeoisie, whose aim is to carry out exploitation and

oppression at home and contend for hegemony with u.s. imperialism abroad. artificial satellites, just like aircraft, artillery, warships and nuclear weapons, have become soviet revisionist instruments for the scramble for hegemony with u.s. imperialism and for expansion and aggression abroad. from 1957 to last may, the soviet union launched more than 890 spacecraft and the united states over 780. over a half of these spacecraft were military satellites which account for 70-80 per cent of the soviet spacecraft in the last few years.

it is reported that the soviet union uses its spy satellites to photograph the whole territory of the united states and places u.s. naval vessels under surveillance the year round. the united states also uses satellites to spy on important soviet guided missile tests and military bases that are never made public. since the soviet union and the united states have collected important military strategic information of the other side by every possible means including spy satellites, so when they met at the so-called strategic arms limitation talks, they have in hand materials on the military capability of the other side and use them as chips in their bargaining and rivalry. this is probably what the soviet revisionist mouthpiece meant by the practical "usefulness" of the development of space technology.

if spy satellites only account for a major part and not all of the military satellites launched by the soviet union and the united states, others such as communications satellites, navigation satellites, earth-surveying satellites and meteorological satellites are mainly used for military communications in strategic command, control and liaison, for navigation of warships, submarines and aircraft, for locating the precise geographical position of targets of attack by strategic guided missiles and providing meteorological data over the target areas to photographing and reconnoitring satellites. some spacecraft which were launched in the name of "scientific research" and "peaceful use" also serve directly or indirectly the soviet and u.s. needs of contention for hegemony.

in recent years the rivalry in space between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism has become more and more acute and disturbed tranquility in space. the talk of the soviet revisionists about its development of space technology being entirely devoted to national economy development can deceive nobody.

how much money has the soviet union spent on the realm of space? the soviet revisionists have always kept silence on this matter, and the "new times" only admits that "space programmes are very costly." it is estimated that the soviet revisionists' spending

on space technology surpasses that of the united states, averaging more than 7,000 million u.s. dollars annually, while soviet gross national product is about a half of that of the united states. hence soviet revisionist spending on space is on an alarming scale.

it is an irony that the soviet revisionists always advertize their "advanced" space technology and the so-called "breakthrough" and "successes" they have made, but their problems on earth are innumerable and unsolvable, with obsolete equipment in civilian industry and backward technology. the soviet revisionists are bent on space competition paying no heed to the hardships of the soviet working people. figures released by the soviet revisionists show that at present tens of millions of soviet people are living below the lowest standard and life is still more difficult for the working people in agricultural production whose income is even lower. with regard to the dire difficulties of the soviet economy, leonid brezhnev unabashedly admitted recently that to speak the truth, it is mainly due to the shortage of manpower and materials. it may seem very strange that a superpower which can compete with the other superpower in reaching space and the moon is plagued with so many problems; but actually it is not strange at all, because the soviet revisionist renegade clique which pursues a social-imperialist policy and carries out expansion and contention everywhere must inevitably land itself in insuperable plight.

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NATURAL SCIENCES

## Scientists and Their World Outlook

by

Liu Te-ming (刘德铭) and Li Kuang-sheng (李广生)
of Kirin College of Medicine

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 23, 1975)

In the great work "Dialectics of Nature," the teacher of revolution Engels had profoundly criticized idealism and metaphysics in the sphere of natural sciences and incisively expounded the principles of materialist dialectics. Our study of "Dialectics of Nature" helps us remold our world outlook and better play our role in the three great revolutionary movements.

There were certain scientists in history who believed in experience and rejected and even opposed the guiding role of the world outlook of materialist dialectics toward scientific practice. Some even incredibly alleged that "people taking up natural sciences are materialists as a matter of course" and had consequently sunk into the mire of idealism and metaphysics and "fallen hopeless victims to spirit-rapping and spirit-seeing." ("Dialectics in Nature," p. 34) A great number of facts show that those who work on natural sciences are not materialists "as a matter of course." The world outlook of materialist dialectics cannot arise spontaneously but can only be gradually embraced in the process of studying Marxism and in the course of practice. Through scientific practice, those working on natural sciences can spontaneously conform to materialism within a given scope and may even draw close to the dialectical thinking on certain concrete problems, but these conditions are definitely not tantamount to conscious dialectical materialism. Therefore, the conscious submission of the workers on natural sciences to the domination of the correct philosophy and the establishment of the dialectical materialist world outlook are of tremendous significance toward the development and progress in science.

In class society, the workers on natural sciences invariably have to line at a given class status. Their world outlook is inevitably deeply stamped with the brand of their class and their scientific theories also invariably carry the mark of their class and political colors. Virchow, the German pathologist in the 19th century, had given birth to cell pathology. But he was reactionary politically, and he defended the autocracy of the German emperor, supported Bismarck's reactionary policies and opposed the proletarian revolution. He participated in the founding of the Progressive Party and put forth in the Party program the reactionary view of unifying Germany under the leadership of Prussia. This political viewpoint of his was similarly reflected in his academic research. For example, he thought that the cell was the "unit of life" and divided organism into a number of "cell fields" with the organism taken only as a "federation of cells." In light of his academic viewpoint with a strong political color, Engels sharply satirized him saying, "Virchow was compelled to dissolve the unity of the individual being into a federation of cell-states -- thus acting more progressively rather than scientifically and dialectically." ("Anti-Dühring," p. 12) Virchow's degeneration has educated us by negative example. It shows that the class served by the scientific knowledge in the hands of scientists is entirely determined by the class status they hold. Their world outlook also exerts a profound influence on scientific theory.

When Marx and Engels originated the theory of proletarian revolution -- Marxism, they had summed up not only the experiences of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat but also the entire ideological content of the development of natural sciences and the main results at that time. Marxism has scientifically and correctly reflected the basic laws governing development in the natural world and human society and is a universally applicable truth. It is not only the beacon guiding the proletarian revolution but also a reliable guide for the study of natural sciences. In the course of summing up his own experiences in scientific research, Shoichi Sakada, the creator of the famous Sakada model and Japanese theoretical physicist, pointed out that Marxism was "the source of modern scientific methods" and said, "Like the luster of a precious stone, the classical work which I follow -- ' Dialectics of Nature' by Engels -- has constantly illuminated my research work for forty years." The history of scientific development has already proved and will also go on to prove that Marxist dialectical materialism is the theoretical foundation of modern science.

In order to consciously make use of dialectical materalism to guide scientific practice, scientists must diligently study Marxism, grasp the philosophical weapon of the revolution, criticize idealism and metaphysics and seriously remold their world outlook. As Lenin had pointed out long ago, "Without a wholly reliable philosophical base, no natural science nor materialism can persevere in struggle against stealthy attacks from bourgeois ideas and the restoration of the bourgeois world outlook." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, pp. 608-609) Since the 20th century, modern natural science has gone through drastic reforms and made rapid progress. Some disguised bourgeois reactionary philosophy under all sorts of names often distorts and makes use of the fruits of natural sciences to bluff and deceive people with the signboard of "the latest achievements." Recently, owing to the tremendous progress made in research in genetics, the Soviet revisionst

publications clamored that "there are talented scientists with special natural endowment" among people and openly advocated transplanting the "genes" in the cell nucleus of these people with "special natural endowments" to the ova of other people so as to "improve the nature of man" and "duplicate geniuses." This theory of "duplicating geniuses" donning the mantle of "genetics" is out-and-out idealism. If we scientists do not seriously study materialist dialectics or consciously remold our world outlook, we will not be able to distinguish what is materialism and what is idealism. We will then be deceived by the false appearances of the so-called "latest achievements" in natural sciences and cannot discern the various tricks serving the bourgeoisie and their prejudices under these false appearances. We may not only be fooled in scientific activities, but also may lose our bearings politically and become captives to the reactionary philosophy of the bourgeoisie.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the people in the whole country, a review of the history of the development of natural sciences has enabled us to soberly realize that idealism and metaphysics are the sworn enemies of natural sciences. Only with this "philosophical garbage" of the exploiting classes swept away can there be smooth development in natural sciences. In order to sweep away this "philosophical garbage," we must consciously study materialist dialectics, seriously remold our world outlook, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, exercise the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of natural sciences and give impetus to the rapid development of socialist scientific undertakings.

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TEACHING MATERIALS

## Compile Teaching Materials for the Proletariat

by

Ma Chin-jung (马金荣), worker-technician at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and part-time lecturer at the July 21 Workers' University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 12, 1975)

I am a worker-technician. Before liberation, I had worked for more than ten years and suffered enough in the old society. It was Chairman Mao and the Party that liberated me from the wicked old society and trained me from a semi-literate into a technician responsible for the design and building of precision grinders. In October 1968, when the Party committee of the plant appointed me a part-time lecturer at the July 21 Workers' University, I was moved to tears. I thought it was the result of the training given by the Party and people that I could come into possession of some practical experience and theoretical knowledge. I would never be unworthy of the trust and expectations of the Party and the people and would unreservedly impart the knowledge I had grasped to our class brothers.

Right at this time, a cold wind was whipped up: "Oh! The workers will also mount the university rostrum! How easy it is just to talk about it!" "In giving lectures it is necessary to talk about theory after all and not just to operate the machine tools. Be careful, for it is easy to mount but difficullt to dismount!" I was infuriated after hearing these remarks. After careful thinking, I felt that this was not strange after all. Those bourgeois intellectuals all along looked down upon us workers. They were opposed not only to my mounting the university rostrum as an individual, but also the intrusion of us working class into their hereditary territory and the exercise of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. Well! Since you said that I wouldn't do, I would all the more choose to "go up"!

In order to mount the rostrum, it was necessary to have teaching materials. Could the old teaching materials be used? No, they could not be used. I recalled an occasion before the great proletarian cultural revolution when the students of a certain university came to our plant to complete their diploma designs and one of the university students worked together with me. This university student did not seek advice from other people. He only thumbed through the books he had studied, and painstakingly designed a boring model (name of a technical equipment) with a processed shell weighing more than 100 kilograms, tightly fitted with 4 screws of 6 millimeters each. I told him, "Six millimeters measure even smaller than the diameter of a pencil." I asked him to use screws of 16 or 20 millimeters lest trouble would arise. Amazed, he said, "Do we need such big ones? The size of 6 millimeters has been calculated according to formula and there should be no problem." At that time, I knew from practice that the use of screws of 6 millimeters would definitely cause trouble but could not give a set of theories to convince him. I therefore took him to the workshop to

ask Master Craftsman Huang who had rich experience whether screws of 6 millimeters were sufficient. After taking a look at the drawing, Master Craftsman severely criticized me without waiting for me to finish. I asked him how big they should be. He loudly said, "At least 16 millimeters." Although I was the one criticized by Master Craftsmen Huang, the university student beside me was greatly shocked. However, he could not figure out why it would not do to work according to the book. Was this university student responsible for this absurdity? No, he was influenced by the old teaching materials and was the victim of the revisionist line in education. At present, these old teaching materials divorced from reality are no longer allowed to continue to corrupt our worker-students. A few of our worker-technicians and revolutionary intellectuals therefore started to work ourselves and were resolved to sum up and compile into teaching materials our many years of practical experience in designing and turning out machine tools.

At the end of 1971, the Party committee and the publishing house wanted us to publish for the public the "Design and Building of Grinders" -- the teaching material for a special course of the July 21 Workers' University. I dared not give my consent right away because I had to consider the fact that when I discovered mistakes in the content of the newly compiled teaching materials in the course of lecture, I could still correct them at any time, but if they were published for the public, the errors, should there be any, would bring losses to the cause of the proletarian revolution in education. In light of these views of mine, the leading comrade of the Party committee said to me, "If we of the working class do not compile them, those bourgeois 'authorities' would have to be asked to take up work. Will that do?" "You cannot simply take this as a question of compiling a textbook. This is a major matter for implementing what Chairman Mao talked about the 'July 21 Directive.' 'It is necessary to make revolution in education.' It is a major matter for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the Party and the broad masses of the workers behind you, there is nothing to fear."

With the task accepted, how should we get down to work? We held that it was necessary to work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed." We were in a factory with many workers, worker-technicians and revolutionary intellectuals around us. They had rich practical experience in the design and building of grinders and this was an inexhaustible source that could be drawn on for compiling teaching materials. Naturally, we also had to critically absorb the useful things in the old teaching materials but could never unanalytically and blindly transplant them. Therefore, we laid down the policy and methods for compiling books: "Rely on the masses, link up internal and external things, acquire necessary material locally, unearth typical examples, dissect the sparrow and find out the laws."

Led and supported by the Party committee and Party organizations at all levels, we mobilized the workers, worker-technicians and revolutionary intellectuals in the whole plant to participate in the work of compiling teaching materials. They enthusiastically translated their insights obtained from practice into themes and some also provided us with many diagrams and

photographs. The warm support from many worker-comrades strengthened further our confidence in the proper compilation of teaching materials. For example, no sooner a worker finished his night shift, he wrote down his practical experience in the building of grinders for use of teaching materials, and braved the rain to deliver us the materials in person. This was not an ordinary piece of paper! Condensed with his ideas, it conveyed his sincere support for the "July 21 Directive"! Our work has also received support from the local fraternal units as well as those in other places. Both Shanghai Chiaot'ung University and the Shanghai College of Mechanical Engineering had sent revolutionary teachers to participate in compilation work. The broad masses of people provided us with more than 80 copies of materials and drawings. Without the support from the masses and the large number of vivid materials obtained by them from practice, the compilation of teaching materials by us was unthinkable.

In the course of compiling teaching materials, we paid attention to uniting and working together with the technicians graduated from the old schools. We had to criticize the old ideas of the intellectuals and those erroneous ideas such as "private ownership of knowledge" and "acquirement of fame and authority," but we warmly welcomed those who were willing to remold their world outlook and contribute strength to the socialist cause. For example, we often run into the computation of the variable velocity and size of a kind of "cone pulley" in design work and this was a headache to design workers. In order to enable the worker-students to take a less tortuous path and the design workers not to suffer again, I summed up the past experiences and after making a careful study together with several design workers, I spent two evenings to work out a relatively simple and easy calculation formula. We then invited a worker with the educational standard of a junior-middle school pupil to make calculations according to this formula, and he could correctly calculate the answers in only half an hour. I showed this formula to a design worker who was reluctant to make alterations for his comments. After seeing it, he learned a lesson and was so impressed that he said, "I could not work this out mainly because I lacked the feelings of serving the working class." Afterward, he took the initiative in doing much work for the compilation of teaching materials.

On another occasion, I went to discuss things with an old engineer in order to prove some technical data, but he made excuses and said, "I have forgotten all about it because I have not worked at it for several years." After my reutrn, I carefully studied why that engineer was unwilling to discuss the matter. Afterward I went to pay him a visit when he was sick and stayed at home, and told him how things stood in the compilation of teaching materials. After he heard my story, he was deeply moved and said, "I did not talk about it because I feared what I said might be wrong. Now, I know that I have worried too much." Following this, he seriously talked about and wrote down his views on the technical data. From then on, he came to our compilation group several times and gave us much new content. Because we correctly implemented the Party's policy toward intellectuals, some intellectuals had actually made contributions toward compiling teaching materials.

For more than five months, we fought bravely day and night and did not take a rest even during holidays. Whenever we encountered difficulties,

we would think that this involved not only the compilation of a textbook but the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. By May 1972, we had finished the first volume of the new teaching materials according to schedule and it was published on July 20, 1972. The second volume has also been published recently.

These new teaching materials have criticized and abolished idealism and the ideological system of scholastic philosophy in the old teaching materials, and under the guidance of dialectical materialism, they firmly stand for putting proletarian politics in command and the unity of theory and practice. For example, the old teaching materials vigorously publicized "talented design" and "design behind closed doors" and praised this or that foreign "authority" as the "originator" or "ingenious creator" of a certain machine tool but said nothing about the scientific achievements attained by the working people. Such teaching materials inevitably lured the students onto the evil path of "personal struggle" and "fame and gain above all else." Right from the beginning, the new teaching material introduces the two-line struggle in the design and building of grinders and the new achievements attained by the working class of our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It also introduces the fact that as early as thousands of years ago, the working people of our country had made use of animal force and simple mechanical installations to process metals, thus vividly illustrating the truth that the salves have made history. Again, the old teaching materials made aimless discussion of theories divorced from reality, and the more people read them, the more obscure they appeared to be. The new teaching material, in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory that man's cognitive process is bound to go from "the particular to the general and again from the general to the particular" uses the method of dissecting the sparrow and selects for use a representative multi-purpose circular-grinding machine as the model product throughout the teaching material for making a graded, all-round dissection, so that after study, the students can proceed from one point to another, infer the rest from what is already known and design various kinds of grinders as well as other machine tools. We strive to make the new teaching material popular and easy to understand so that the worker-students can abolish superstition, liberate themselves ideologically, make use of what they have learned and concentrate their energy on raising their competence for analyzing and resolving problems. Apart from this, the new teaching material also critically absorbs certain useful content in the old teaching materials.

Recently, through seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we have come to further understand that the occupation of the university rostrum and battlefield of teaching materials by the working class is a component of the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture as well as an important measure for reforming old education and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must continue to render efforts and struggle for compiling more and better new teaching materials for the workers' university!

* * *

OLD HABITS

# Dig Out the Rock of the Force of Old Habit

## - the study of Lu Hsün's "Habits and Reform"

by

Chao Pei-ch'en (赵北臣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1975)

In the struggle for production, men constantly have to struggle against rocks in order to conquer nature. However, the rock of old habit in the people's minds is much harder than the rocks in the natural world and it takes great efforts and a very long time before the proletariat can dig it out. In his satirical essay "Habits and Reforms," Lu Hsün has made a Marxist analysis of this and pointed out that if the proletarian revolution does not dig away the rock of old habit, the revolution "will be suppressed by the rock of habit." Renewed study of this article today is of profound educational value toward our continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Old habits are the outcome of the private ownership of the means of production and are not formed in a day. The reactionary classes throughout the ages all vigorously defend them so as to extend their reactionary rule. For thousands of years, in order to attain a "lengthy peaceful reign" for themselves, the exploiting classes not only had perpetrated extremely atrocious political suppression and economic exploitation against the working people, but also made use of the decadent ideology of the exploiting classes to corrupt the working people and restrain the thoughts and actions of the working people and the progressive forces. Hadn't Confucius asked people "not to look at what is contrary to propriety, not to listen to what is contrary to propriety, not to speak what is contrary to propriety and not to make movements which are contrary to propriety" in the face of the stirring and seething slaves' riots and the struggle of the newly emerging landlord class to seize power? In addition, due to the agitation and propaganda made by the reactionary classes over a long time, the rock of old habit has been gradually formed and consolidated. It tightly restrains people's minds and becomes a terrible force that makes some people conservative and accustomed to it. It makes them reluctant to take a step across the old threshold and "obstruct even the most minor reform."

The great teacher Lenin pointed out, "The force of habit of millions upon millions of people is the most terrible force." Lu Hsün showed great admiration for Lenin's concise exposition and enthusiastically praised the "genuine revolutionary for his unique insight." Armed with the Marxist theory, Lu Hsün profoundly knew that "the revolution of the proletarians" was different from all the revolutions in history. It "was for their own liberation and abolishing the classes." ("Abuse and Intimidation Are By No Means Struggle") In order to accomplish this great historic mission, in the course of revolution, the proletariat must make a most radical rupture not only with the traditional relations of ownership but also with all the

traditional concepts. It must not only overthrow the big mountain of old society, but also dig out the rock of force of habit formed in the old society. "If this is not reformed," it is difficult to attain success in revolution, and even though success is attained, it cannot be consolidated, "just like the tower built on the sand that will topple in no time."

Lu Hsün had precisely linked up the reform of old habits with the entire revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the course of criticizing the old world and waging a heroic struggle against all kinds of class enemies, he consciously "launched attacks so as to shake" the rock of the old force of habit and had fully revealed the noble spirit of the proletariat in making thorough revolution.

The victory of the revolution in China and the founding of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system of public ownership have greatly shaken the foundation of the rock of old habits. After more than twenty years of socialist revolution and construction and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of the people have raised their political awareness as never before and taken on an altogether new spiritual outlook. The emergence and growth of a great number of socialist new things is violently pounding against and washing away the mire of the old society. However, socialist society has emerged from capitalist society and is in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges. There is still the bourgeois right and there is still the rock of old habit in the minds of many people. As Chairman Mao has said, "Remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." One of the reasons why some people tend to like to do things in accordance with old rules, handle new questions with old views and measure new things with old habits in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction is that there are still remnants of old ideas in their minds.

What merits attention is that while the proletariat wants to dig out the rock of old habit, the bourgeoisie vigorously defends and consolidates it.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was a group of experts defending the old things and old habits. They hummed around the old "traces" like flies. They sang once again the "old tunes" which all the reactionaries in history "had not finished singing," used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of the other exploiting classes to corrupt the souls of people, proclaimed that the "old laws should not be abolished" and "the old regulations should not be reduced" and negated the socialist new things. They slandered the road taken by the educated young people in integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants as "reform through labor in disguise." They cursed the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools as "unemployment in disguise" and when the little Red Guards carried forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and rose up to rebel against the "four old things" of the exploiting classes, they attacked them as "being made use of by others." Their aim was to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Their reactionary views have already been severely criticized

by the broad masses of revolutionary people. However, we must still keep a sober head, guard against the new plots of sabotage from the class enemies, be promoters of progress in digging out the rock of old habit and constantly whittle down the soil breeding capitalism. The deeper the revolution has dug into the old foundation, the more difficult it is to restore the old system.

How can the rock of old habit be dug away? Lu Hsün pointed out: It is necessary to "thoroughly know the hearts of the people, devise methods to guide them and make improvement." Thhre is a basic distinction between the old habits in the heads of the people and the reactionary ideas of restoration and regression of the class enemies. The working people are willing and able to make a rupture with old habits. The key lies in devising ways to guide them and conducting education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought for them. Therefore, "those who are determined to carry out reforms" must "go into the midst of the masses to study and dissect their customs and habits" and with a definite object in view, infuse the broad masses of the people with communist ideas and criticize the idea of bourgeois right and the ideology of all the exploiting classes. It is necessary to educate them with the Marxist world outlook, and help them raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously rise in struggle against the old force of habit. The movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat extensively developed throughout the country at present is a general Marxist educational movement. Following the daily penetration of the theory of the dictatorsip of the proletariat into people's hearts, the rock of old habit will be gradually dug out by the broad masses of the people.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## "Unintelligible" and "Breaking Thrice the Thongs Binding the Bamboo Slips"

by

Yüan Liang (袁亮)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1975)

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was a brutal enemy of Marxism. He disseminated many fallacies attacking Marxism, and one of them was what he claimed that works by Marx and Lenin were "difficult to understand." At a glance, this seems only to say that people have encountered difficulty in their study. But on serious analysis, we can see that the dissemination of such fallacies by Lin Piao is not only for negating the possibility of our understanding the works of Marx and Lenin, but also for negating the necessity of our understanding such works. Behind what Lin Piao called "difficult to understand," there lurks an unmentionable malice.

Is it true that the proletariat and other working people are "unable to understand" the Marxist works? Back in 1930, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Illiterate workers are often able to grasp Marxism very well." Marxism is the theory of the proletarian liberation movement and the science of revolution of the oppressed and exploited people. Only the proletariat can truly understand the works of Marx and Lenin and grasp and apply the principle of Marxism-Leninism. In the course of studying the works of Marx and Lenin, some comrades will encounter some difficulties, and it is possible that they may not be able to understand them for a while. However, so long as they adhere to the principle of linking up theory with practice, study assiduously and repeatedly conduct investigation and discussion, what is not understood will be understood, and little knowledge will become plenty of knowledge. Just as Lenin had said, "Places which could not be understood when read the first time can be understood when read a second time, or when subsequently studying this problem from another aspect." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists have grown up healthily and the study and application of theory by the broad masses of people have become a common practice. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the vigorous development of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has yielded initial and evident results. Lin Piao's nonsensical claim that the masses of workers and peasants have found the works of Marx and Lenin "difficult to understand" is an attack on Marxism, a slander against the working people, as well as another exposure of the repulsive features of his betrayal of Marxism and his hostility toward the working people.

This is not all, for the question also lies in whether or not we want to understand Marxism. Lin Piao disseminated the fallacy of "difficult to understand" because he wanted people to believe that there was no need for

reading the works of Marx and Lenin and no need for understanding Marxism. On the contrary, the Marxists hold that we must understand Marxism and nothing else will do. If the proletariat and the working people want to maintain practicing Marxism and opposing revisionism, they must genuinely understand Marxism. If they do not understand Marxism, how can they practice Marxism and how can they distinguish and resist revisionism?

Lenin said, "Without the theory of revolution, there can be no revolutionary movement." Hundreds of millions of workers and peasants in China are at present engaged in the battle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must further arm themselves with the theory of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, understand profoundly the protractedness and complexity of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and understand that there is still the bourgeois right under the socialist conditions, there are still soil and conditions for breeding capitalism and revisionism, and there is still the danger of capitalist restoration before they can better understand that our task is most arduous, and it is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party, perseveringly exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and carry out continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. Lin Piao attempted to use the fallacy of "difficult to understand" to oppose the call for learning Marxism again and again raised by Chairman Mao to the whole Party. He vainly attempted to lure the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers into not studying Marxism, so that we would become stupid people unable to distinguish between true and false Marxism politically. This would get him nowhere despite the trouble taken.

Lin Piao clamored on the one hand that there was no need to study what he called the "difficult to understand" works of Marx and Lenin, but on the other hand he wanted his son to learn by rote the "classics" of Confucius and Mencius with the spirit of "breaking thrice the thongs binding the bamboo slips." This set of moribund reactionary teachings of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is not only in utter confusion but also obscure and difficult to understand. Lin Piao, however, again and again called for "using the method of induction" to "assimilate its content" and "apply its content." And for what? This is also very simple when exposed, for his call was based upon his counter-revolutionary political need. On the one hand, he did everything possible to obstruct and sabotage the daily spreading and deepening propagation of Marxism among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and on the other hand he regarded the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary class on the decline, as priceless treasures and used them as his theoretical foundation for restoration, retrogression and national betrayal. These two methods shared a common goal: To topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

"Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." Here Chairman Mao expounded once again the extreme importance of studying Marxism in order to combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao, criticize more

thoroughly the fallacy of Lin Piao attacking Marxism and unremittingly strengthen our consciousness in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought. We must "study over and over again, carry out thoroughgoing discussion repeatedly and consider every aspect" the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and learn to master it thoroughly. The more the bourgeois representatives of the Lin Piao type are afraid that we might understand Marxism, the more we must strive to understand more of Marxism.

* * *

# The Confession of a Man-Eating Jackal

by

Fei Ping-hsün (费秉勋)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1975)

All people hate the jackal. But the Lin Piao anti-Party clique frenziedly cried that "all animals are predatory and we could learn from all of them." They claimed that "all people behaved like the jackals to one another" and wanted to take the jackals as their teacher. This is a self-exposure of their reactionary class nature as well as a self-confession of their perverted action and their attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. The exploiting classes have always thriven on predacity. In the "Diary of a Manman" Lu Hsün used the word "man-eating" to sum up the several millennia of the history of civilization of class society.

"The Internationale" contains these words, "How many on our flesh have fattened but if the bloody birds of prey shall vanish from the sky some morning, the golden sunlight still will stay." The great historic mission shouldered by the proletariat is the emancipation of all mankind and the complete elimination of the exploiting classes -- these man-eating birds of prey. More than a century has elapsed since "The Internationale" was first sung. Today, the struggles of the proletariat and the revolutionary people are like rising winds and surging clouds in the world. The socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat has already been established in our country, and socialism is victoriously advancing everywhere. However, it must be seen that the road of the revolution is still very long and the task of the struggle is still very formidable. Under the socialist condition, man-eating jackals of the Lin Piao type can emerge again, and we must not slacken our revolutionary vigilance.

Lin Piao and company advocated taking the jackals as teachers. They described "egoism and abundant desire" as a "law," and wanted to work according to the "law" of insatiable greed and frenzied predacity of the exploiting classes, in a vain attempt to bring the broad mass of our working people back once again to the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China where the jackals held sway.

"You are Chungshan wolf, and become more unbridled along with your success." Before their "success," these jackals of the Lin Piao clique invariably disguised themselves with a "smiling face." The moment they knew "success," they bared their claws to eat people, and wished that they could swallow up the wealth owned by the people of the whole country or by the collective at one gulp. This has reflected the political features of the double-dealers and noveau riche that mark the newly emerging bourgeois in socialist society. We must strive to study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be good at seeing through the disguise of the counter-revoutionary double-dealers, strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and keep on sweeping away the soil and conditions that make it possible for the man-eating jackals of the Lin Piao type to survive or to emerge again.

Lu Hsün had wanted the people to fully recognize the "bestiality of the counter-revolutionaries." The bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes will never change their bestiality, and the struggle between us and them is a major life-and-death struggle between the two classes. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must not show the slightest timidity before a wild beast." We must heroically and quick-wittedly wage struggle against the jackals of the Lin Piao type, and must not retire from the battlefield until they have been completely wiped out.

* * *

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

## China Achieves Good Results in Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

china's capital construction, which received much impetus from the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grew apace in the first half of this year. under the principle of "concentrating a superior force to fight a campaign of annihilation", a number of big and medium-sized projects and special-purpose ones were completed and put into operation. total spending on capital construction in the first six months increased 32 percent over the same period last year, representing the biggest half-year figure in recent years.

by the end of june, 22 pairs of coal shafts had been completed and put into production, raising the coal industry's productive capacity by more than three times the increase effected in the same period in 1974. in the petroleum industry, at least twice as many oil wells were drilled as in the first half of last year, and a number of oil-refining installations and long-distance oil and gas pipelines were constructed. on june 23, the oil pipeline running from chinhuangtao to peking was put into operation. in the power industry, several big generating sets began to supply power.

construction in the light industry assumed a larger scale than in the first half of 1974. a number of paper-making, synthetic fibre and sugar-refining projects were completed and began production. four big and medium-sized sugar refineries were put into production in kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

in communications and transport, the construction of trunk railways and highways and of harbours was stepped up. the sum spent on the construction of ten coastal harbours accounted for over 60 percent of the fund earmarked for the year, and more than twice as much work was done as in the corresponding 1974 period. the three navigation channel bureaus taking part in harbour construction did three times as much dredging as in the first half of 1974. the amount of work done in inland waterway and highway construction was 57 percent bigger than in the same period last year. targets for railway building were fulfilled quite well. the 676-kilometre electric railway running from paoki in shensi to chengtu in szechwan was completed and opened to traffic.

new houses, hospitals, schools, water and gas supply systems and other public welfare establishments were

placed at the service of the working people in cities and towns in the first half of the year.

an excellent situation prevails on the capital construction front this year. work has been going on at a fast speed thanks to the proper arrangements made by provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the various departments on the principle of giving priority to key projects, narrowing the field of operation, and organizing big coordinated battles and large-scale cooperation. actual spending on capital construction in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the first six months accounts for a higher percentage of the fund allocated for the year than in same period in 1974. the percentage comes to 52.6 in kwangtung province, 51.5 in tientsin, and 56 in the petroleum industry, a leading department in construction work which was overfulfilled its targets from month to month. likewise, the half-year spending accounted for more than 50 percent of the annual investment at a good number of projects in the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, railway, power, coal and timber industries, in post and tele-communications, and in storage and commercial departments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

## Kansu Province Overfulfills Semi-Annual Industrial Production Plan

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 23, 1975)

northwest china's kansu province overfulfilled its industrial production plan for the first half of this year. industrial output value accounted for 51.5 per cent of the annual target, a 20.2 percent increase over the corresponding period of 1974, hitting an all-time high. the output of petroleum, tractors, chemical fertilizers, diesel engines and other major products registered considerable rises over the same period of last year.

kansu's industry was very backward before liberation. apart from a few handicraft workshops to make soap and matches, the provincial capital, lanchow, had virtually no modern industry. however, in the past two decades and more after liberation, lanchow has become a rising industrial base in northwest china. the province now boasts a big petro-chemical works and the country's biggest hydro-electric power station at liuchiahsia, in addition to metallurgical, machine-building and light industries.

the study movement on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which started early this year, imbued the industrial and transport workers with greater enthusiasm. incomplete statistics show that more than 4,230 technical innovations, including 792 major items, were made in the first six months of this year, while 74 work processes were streamlined and over 2,100 special-use machines were produced. the number of technical innovation items tackled was far more than that in the same 1974 period.

at the yumen oilfield, china's first petroleum base with a history of 36 years, both crude oil production and oil processing in the first half of this year exceeded half of the annual quotas.

under the guidance of chairman mao's general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy, kansu's industrial and mining enterprises give active support to agriculture. the january-june output of hand tractors and diesel engines more than doubled that for 1974. the output of machinery for sinking wells along the arid kansu corridor and in other areas rose 330 percent. of the 11 major component parts of pump wells, such as pumps, motors and transformers, some already topped the annual quotas while others reached more than 60 percent of the yearly targets. the production of chemical fertilizers in the province increased by 33 percent over the same 1974 period. support-agriculture teams of veteran workers, cadres and technicians from many factories and mines tour rural areas to help peasants repair farm machines and electrical irrigation equipment.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

## Hsinanchiang Hydro-Electric Station Run by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 23, 1975)

the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station in east china has topped state quotas every year and achieved a sharp rise in power output since its completion in 1960. the workers and staff have always guided themselves by the principle of independence and self-reliance. they fulfilled the state quotas for the first half of this year in may.

the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station was the first major one designed, equipped and built by china on her own. conducting a hard struggle, workers, cadres and technicians completed it 20 months ahead of schedule by winning through the difficulties caused by social-imperialist sabotage.

the spirit of the builders has been taken over by the operators. to speed up the country's socialist construction, they carried out technical innovations to raise power output while ensuring safe operation. power supply from the station last year topped designed capacity by 30 per cent.

by indigenous methods the workers made 30 pieces of equipment for repair jobs and machining and introduced founding, heat treatment and electroplating processes. they can now produce most of the spare parts they need. these include major devices for generators such as thrust bearing coolers and air coolers.

the equipment of the power station, mostly produced for the first time in china, has functioned well. the workers and technicians have improved it on the basis of operational experience. they changed the profile of the blades on the turbo-generator and so minimized blade cavitation, increased power output and reduced the frequency of checkups and repairs. the improved blade profile has been adopted as a standard one.

the leading cadres, mainly promoted from among workers who built the station, have been taking part in physical labour. during major overhauls or urgent tasks, they work alongside the rank-and-file by a system of rotation. many technical innovations were accomplished jointly by them and the workers and technicians.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Province Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 23, 1975)

shansi province has brought in a good winter wheat harvest by overcoming natural adversities. total output and per-hectare yield on the more than 1,066,000 hectares of wheat showed an over 10 percent rise over last year and represented an all-time peak.

output in yuncheng prefecture, main wheat-producer in the province, and on the outskirts of taiyun city, the provincial capital, was more than 20 percent higher than last year's. a number of people's communes, production brigades and teams topped 3 tons, 3.75 tons, or even 7.5 tons per hectare.

commune members in the province have improved conditions for wheat cultivation in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. good results have been achieved in levelling land and deep-ploughing and improving soil in flat country, and in repeated ploughing and harrowing to conserve soil moisture against drought in arid regions. in the past year, the province brought another 33,000 hectares under irrigation and turned large tracts of land into fields which give good harvests irrespective of drought or excessive rain. big efforts were also made to prepare and apply more fertilizer to the wheat fields.

FRUITS

Thriving Fruit Market in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

residents in china's capital are assured an ample supply of fruit this summer although peking has suffered from drought since spring.

a dozen varieties of fruit are now on sale in peking, including water melon, musk melon, grape, honey-juice peach, cherry and apple. suburban commune peasants deliver 2,750 tons of fresh fruit to the market every day.

according to arrangements made by the municipal fruit company, retailers now get direct supply from fruit-

growers on the city outskirts. white frosted plums and grapes, crisp and juicy apples and other dew-fresh fruits are available on the market 24 hours after they have been plucked from trees.

people in peking like to eat water melon to quench summer thirst. now at the peak of the water-melon season, the peking market handles more than 1,750 tons every day. local departments concerned have added more than 600 fruit stalls in shopping centres and workers' residential districts. most of the stalls remain open till 11 o'clock in the evening. some are open round the clock. commercial departments make special delivery of water melon and other fruits to high-temperature workshops.

prices of fruit have been lowered in peking since the founding of new china. but this did not affect the income of commune peasants because of state subsidies. early-ripening water melons are currently sold at only 20 fen per kilogramme. prices of apple, honey-juice peach and other fruits range from 40 to 60 fen per kilogramme.

the bulk of the fruit on sale in peking come from dozens of suburban orchards and people's communes.

by spacing out the time of sowing, fruit-growers now pick fruits at regular intervals after successful scientific experiments, and residents in peking are assured an ample supply of fresh fruits the year round. this reduces market fluctuations between the busy and slack seasons.

a leading member of the peking fruit company said the state encourages fruit production by its considerable investment every year to help suburban communes expand fruit production. all the thirteen counties and districts now have orchards.

the chinese institute of agricultural science and the peking institute of agricultural science help with improving strains. ninty-nine per cent of the melons on sale are of the early-ripening variety developed in recent years. it has thin rind, small seed and high sugar content.

BABYCARE

## Shanghai Babies Get Tender Care

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 23, 1975)

Shanghai's 800,000 children under the age of seven are growing up well under the tender care of the state.

Shanghai, China's largest city, has set up a bureau in charge of the protection of children's health and welfare under its municipal department of health. Similar bureaus have been set up too in the districts and counties around Shanghai, and neighbourhood hospitals and clinics of the people's communes assign special full-time or part-time staff for this work. Thus a city-wide network of child care and health protection has been formed, including the teachers at the creches and kindergartens, neighbourhood clinic doctors and rural barefoot doctors. Special children's clinics now exist too in the specialized and general hospitals, and hospitals run by districts and counties, which also help to train medical staff for child health work.

All new-born babies are given a thorough check-up at birth. For those who need special care, the hospitals where they are born inform the health centers of the district or neighbourhood where these children go to live. Within a week of their return from the hospital to their homes, medical personnel visit them to see how they are getting along and give advice to their mothers. All this is done free of charge.

Normal babies get another check-up when they are 42 days old at the clinics where their mothers are working or living.

There are altogether 19,000 creches and kindergartens in Shanghai today and they are doing a great deal of work in this field.

At the Hohuachih kindergarten in Nanshih district, menu is specially planned for the children every week, and they get two hours physical exercise every day. Therefore, in the last few years, there have been very few sick children in this kindergarten. The teachers are very quick to notice anything unusual in the behavior of a child. One day, a teacher was telling a class an interesting story, but she noticed that one of the children looked very tired and was not listening. On investigation she found that the child had had rickets when a baby. The child was given special attention and care and gradually became as lively as the other children.

lunghua production brigade on shanghai's outskirts runs five creches and kindergartens. the first thing the barefoot doctors do every morning is to make the rounds of these creches and kindergartens. sick children are treated immediately and serious cases are sent to the commune hospital. the peasants only pay one yuan a month for the food the children are given and nothing for medical attention. the children's diet includes fish, meat and eggs besides plenty of fresh vegetables provided free by the production brigade.

throughout the city and its environs, the children get free injections and vaccinations against tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox, measles and poliomyelitis.

the children of new china are growing up healthily under the care of the new society. the average height and weight of shanghai's children under 12 months have shown marked increases as compared with those before liberation, according to 1973 figures. on the average, the weight of boys has increased 1.25 kilograms and girls 0.61 kilograms. the height of boys has gone up 2.26 centimetres and girls 2.85 centimetres.

## INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

### Chinese Delegation to Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Tournament Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

a chinese delegation has been formed to take part in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational tournament.

leader of the delegation: chien ta-yueh;

deputy leader: wang fa-cheng;

coaches: hsiung kai-fa, liang po-hsi and chou chih-hua (female);

men swimmers: lin sen-lin, yao cheng-chieh, li chien-min, li chia-tsung, lo chao-ying, li kuo-sheng, yeh sung-yang and chiao yung;

women swimmers: chiang ai-ho, yeh wan-chang, su hsi-lien, chao ching, hu hua, liang hsiu-chiung, kao kai and yang chan-kun;

men divers: li kung-cheng and liu sui;

women divers: chung shao-chen and li sung fang.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFRICA

### Delegation of People's Bank of China Leaves Peking for African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, and a delegation of the people's bank of china led by him left here by air this afternoon for friendly visits to somalia, tanzania and zambia on invitation.

seeing them off at the airport were chiang tung-ping, chinese vice-minister of finance; chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents of the people's bank of china; and leading members of departments concerned.

present also were somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman, and officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

## CHINA AND EGYPT

### Egyptian Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Celebration of Revolutionary Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

salah el-abd, ambassador of the arab republic of egypt to china, gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the egyptian revolution.

attending the reception were chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs; liu hsiang ping, minister of public health; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

## Hongkong Football Association Delegation Concludes Visit to Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 22, 1975)

the hongkong football association delegation led by henry y.t. fok, president of the hongkong football association, wound up its friendly visit to kwangchow and left here for hongkong by train today.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by air on july 20.

yesterday afternoon, the hongkong football team won a friendly match from the kwangchow football team 1:0 here. the good sportsmanship and play of both teams drew warm applause from the over 30,000 spectators.

among those present were chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; lu teh-yao, director of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee; henry y.t. fok, leader of the hongkong football association delegation, and his wife anna fung; deputy leader hui chun fui and adviser lee chung.

yesterday evening the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese football association gave a reception here in honour of the visiting hongkong compatriots.

the hongkong football association delegation visited peking, talien, tientsin and shanghai.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

## Chinese Fencing Team Leaves Budapest for Home

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jul. 23, 1975)

the 20-member chinese fencing team headed by li chen left here for home yesterday after taking part in the 32nd world fencing championships held in hungary.

CHINA AND ICELAND

First Call of Chinese Freighter at Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

the chinese freighter "hanchuan" cast anchor at the icelandic port of straumsvik in hafnarfjordur city on july 21 for loading aluminium ingots purchased by china, according to a reykjavik report. this is the first call by a chinese freighter at iceland.

the mayor of hafnarfjordur, the chairman of the iceland-china cultural society, representatives of the icelandic aluminium co. ltd. and local newsmen came to the dock in the rain to welcome the chinese ship. chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung was also there. the captain and commissar of "hanchuan" warmly received the icelandic guests on the ship.

a number of icelandic government officials went to the chinese embassy to extend greetings on the first call of a chinese freighter at iceland.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Volleyball Matches between Japanese and Chinese Teams Played in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

the japanese college students men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly matches at the capital indoor stadium here this evening with the chinese youth teams. the matches were warmly welcomed by 18,000 spectators.

chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of departments concerned watched the matches together with nozomu kotani, leader of the japanese college students volleyball delegation, japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking.

the capital indoor stadium was imbued with a friendly atmosphere of unity between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. through one hour of spirited game played by both japanese and chinese teams, the host teams won 3:0 from the guest teams separately. the good skill of playing displayed by the japanese and chinese players drew repeated, warm applause from spectators.

### Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of tokuma utsunomiya, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his secretary yasushi murakami. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and chu kuo-chun were present.

tokuma utsunomiya has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

## CHINA AND LEBANON

### Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Friendship Delegation of Lebanese Lawyers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the friendship delegation of lebanese lawyers led by camille hoyek, member of the executive council of the beirut lawyers' association.

present on the occasion were adib alameddine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy in peking, and wang chih-fan, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation will shortly leave peking to visit nanking, shanghai, kweilin and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

## Malagasy Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

a government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

today, the airport flew the national flags of the malagasy republic and china. present at the airport to greet the delegation were ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department and deputy director lu hsu of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry, as well as tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

also present were diplomatic envoys of some african countries to china.

## Chinese Vice Premier Holds Talks with Members of Supreme Council of Revolution of Malagasy Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic.

taking part in the talks on the side of the malagasy republic were francois dassise indrano, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and planning; aubert andriantavy, secretary-general of the ministry of rural development; and jean razafindrasoava, director of the bureau of development and promotion of industry.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned lu kuei, chu chuan-hsien, lo hsu and yen chia-hua.

## Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Economic Delegation of Malagasy Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution.

attending the banquet were chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

vice-premier ku mu spoke first at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech; vice-premier ku mu extended warm greetings to naval captain didier ratsiraka on his recent accession to the presidency of the supreme council of revolution, becoming head of state and concurrently chief of the government, and the founding of a new government.

"the new government is advancing in big strides in the persevering struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and for developing the national economy and national construction," the vice-premier said, "we cordially wish you new and still greater success."

he added that "the current international situation is marked by vigorous upheavals. on the one hand, the united struggle waged by the third world countries against hegemonism is surging daily. on the other hand, the contention between the two superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more intensified. the superpower contention for hegemony is the root cause of world intranquility. the key point of their rivalry is europe. at present, new disorders are in ferment in south europe. with the two superpowers daily intensifying their rivalry is europe and its flank -- the middle east and the mediterranean, they are hastily expanding their armed forces in the indian ocean and multiplying their military bases and installations. all this is gravely menacing the security of the indian ocean and the independence and sovereignty of the coastal

countries, and has aroused resolute opposition on the part of the governments and people of these countries. the government of the malagasy republic, together with the peace-loving coastal countries of the indian ocean, are actively advocating the establishment of an "indian ocean peace zone", denouncing the superpowers for their contention in the indian ocean and demanding the dismantle of all military bases.

"the chinese government and people resolutely support this just stand of the government of the malagasy republic," vice-premier ku mu said, adding that "the indian ocean belongs to the people of the coastal countries. the one or two superpowers stirring up troubles there will come to no good end."

speaking about the situation in africa, ku mu said: "the leaders of the three nationalist organizations of angola which will soon become independent, recently reaffirmed their determination to unite against the enemy and achieve independence on schedule. however, there is a superpower which is perpetrating subterfuges and trying by all means to stir up internal conflicts in angola in a vain attempt to gain profit therefrom. but what this superpower does in angola is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet. by their crimes, the superpowers are sharpening the eye-sight of more and more african countries and people so the african countries and people can see clearly the true features of imperialism.

"we are convinced that as long as the people of angola heighten their vigilance and strengthen their unity, they can certainly smash all kinds of superpower sabotage and intrigue and finally win their independence and liberation with the effective support of african countries," he added.

vice-premier ku mu spoke highly of the friendship between the two countries. he pointed out that his excellency didier ratsiraka, president of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic, had twice visited china when he was then foreign minister, signed the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and thereby opening a new chapter in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

he expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit to china would surely make new contributions to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973, official exchanges have been effected by diverse delegations.

"since then, the execution of the agreement of cooperation signed by us has always been marked by mutual understanding and in the reciprocal interests of the two countries," he said.

speaking about how the malagasy people had waged years of unrelenting struggle to achieve total independence politically and economically, he said: "treasuring their sovereignty, the malagasy people will never accept retrogression in the accomplishment of their revolution.

"madagascar does not struggle alone," he said, "many are the peace-loving and justice-upholding fraternal countries which advance with us to defeat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

"we are grateful to the people's republic of china for the effort it has incessantly made for world peace," he said, "and we are particularly grateful for its support to our firm demand for establishing the indian ocean 'peace zone.'

"madagascar supports and aids to the best of her ability all countries in the struggle for independence. she joins the people's republic of china in extending fraternal greetings to the newly independent and will-be independent countries and wishing them complete success. at the same time, it wishes them national unity and that true fraternity will reign in these countries so as to defeat all manoeuvres that could obstruct their advance."

lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit would contribute to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and to the strengthening of the revolutionary movement in the world.

MALAYSIA

## ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry Hold 2nd Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

delegates from malaysia, thailand, the philippines, singapore and indonesia participated in the second conference of the association of southeast asian nations' (asean) chambers of commerce and industry held in kuala lumpur on july 19 and 20, according to reports from kuala lumpur.

addressing the conference, malaysian prime minister abdul razak on july 19 urged the asean members to strive for increased intra-regional trade so as to attain asean objectives of accelerating economic growth. he said that he was glad that steps had been taken by asean member countries towards establishing a preferential trade arrangement on selected products and that trade liberation measures among asean members will also be adopted.

the malaysian chamber of commerce and industry president razaleigh hamzah who is the chairman of the conference stressed that in their dealing with developed countries, the asean countries have been getting the worst of it. while producers' prices have been going up and down, prices of manufactures goods from developed countries have risen inexorably. therefore, he said, the asean countries should be united and adopt a unanimous policy to control their natural resources to ensure reasonable prices. he pointed out that the immediate objective of the five nation association of south east asian nations should be the formation of an asean free trade area leading ultimately to the creation of an asean common market.

a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the conference said that the conference discussed problems on economic cooperation among the asean members including further possibilities of trade liberalization within asean. the conference ended on july 20 with a call to establish working groups to cover the various areas discussed and adopted a program of work for the next two years.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

## Students' Delegation from Netherlands Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

the students' delegation from the netherlands wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai, chengchow, huihsien county, sian and yenan.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet in peking in honour of all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND NIGER

## Chinese Ambassador Gives Party Marking Anniversary of China-Niger Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

chinese ambassador to niger hsieh ke-hsi gave a cocktail party in niamey on the evening of july 21 in celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and niger, according to a report from that city.

niger minister of interior, public function and labour sorri mamadou diallo attended the party on behalf of seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger.

some 100 guests were present on the occasion including minister of justice, posts and tele-communications henry dupuy yacouba, minister of national education idrissa araouna, minister of rural economy and environment moussa bayere, minister of public health and social affairs boulama manga, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation mounkeila harouna, secretary of state at the presidency in charge of youth and sports garba sidikou, foreign diplomatic envoys in niger, representatives of international organizations as well as niger personalities from all walks of life.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chinese documentary films "welcome to the distinguished guests from niger" and "tachai -- red banner on the agricultural front" were shown afterwards.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

## Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China Leaves Peking for Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

a delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by lin chen-feng, deputy general manager of the company, left here for nigeria by air today to attend the fourth african insurance conference as an observer. it will be held in lagos from july 28 to august 1.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

## China's Hopei Provincial Football Team Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

china's hopei provincial football team left here yesterday for a visit to pakistan. leader of the team is hsu shao-hua and deputy leader lo yi.

## Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Pakistan Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the pakistan scientific delegation led by dr. z.a. hashmi, chairman of the pakistan science foundation.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie was present.

present also were leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and departments concerned wang chien-chung, liu chung-yang, kuo pei-shan and wu chao-wen.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

## Palestine "Al Fateh" Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

the palestine "al fateh" delegation led by abou jihad, member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement "al fateh" and deputy commander-in-chief of the movement's "al-assifa" commandos, with abou mahir, member of the central committee of the palestine national liberation movement "al fateh", as deputy leader, left here for pyongyang by air this afternoon.

a chinese state leader and leading members of departments concerned met and held talks with the delegation in peking, and exchanged views on the international and middle east situation and on further developing the militant friendship between the people of china and palestine. the delegation visited a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. its visit to china was crowned with success.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were vice-foreign minister ho ying, president chai tse-min of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, chao chun-cheng and hsing jen-hsien.

present were m.o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine leberation organization in peking, diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china, and minister-counsellor li jae pil of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

## Polish Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

b. rakas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the polish people's republic in peking, and his wife gave a reception here today on the occasion of the national liberation day of poland.

among the guests were yeh fei, chinese minister of communications; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; luan hsueh-wen, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army; liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences; and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Football Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Rwandan National Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the rwandan national football delegation led by gatanazi athanase now on a friendly visit to china.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation; lu ting, leading member of the chinese football association; and chinese football players.

among the guests were j.n. rugiramigabo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rwandan embassy in peking, and his wife.

in a friendly atmosphere, lu ting and gatanazi athanase proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant development of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and rwanda and sports exchanges between the two countries.

the rwandan guests arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

## New Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

tsung ke-wen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of sierra leone, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

## Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves for Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for moscow by air today to sign the 1975 goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics.

the delegation leader was seen off by vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the soviet union in peking a.a. brezhnev.

the deputy leader of the delegation wang pin who is a department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and other delegation members had left earlier.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

## Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Tanzanian Industry and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

li chiang and chou hua-min, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, met here this afternoon with the tanzanian industry and trade delegation led by c. m. mzindakaya, junior minister of commerce and industries. the two sides had a friendly conversation on the further development of the trade relations between china and tanzania.

tanzanian ambassador to china r. s. wambura was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

## Delegation of Tunis Afrique Presse Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

the delegation of the tunis afrique presse led by its director mahmoud ben bechir triki left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua new agency, and peng ti, a leading member of the agency.

present were charge d'affaires ad interm of the tunisian embassy in peking ezzeddine bouhlila and his wife.

the hsinhua news agency and the tunis afrique presse signed in peking an agreement on cooperation in exchange of news.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

## Vietnamese Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

a cultural delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister of culture hoang minh giam arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

the vietnamese comrades were greeted at the airport by chinese minister of culture yu hui-yung and leading members of the ministry of culture and other departments concerned wang man-tien, wu chung-chao, liu chi-ping, chen han-po, hsiao teh, lu jen-min and sung chih-chiang.

present were nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and le quang ngoc, second secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

## Chinese Minister of Culture Meets and Fetes Vietnamese Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

yu hui-yung, chinese minister of culture, met and feted here this afternoon the cultural delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister of culture hoang minh giam. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading member of the chinese ministry of culture wang man-tien and leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese literary and art workers.

present were nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association
Meets and Fetes Guests from Federal Republic
of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening a working group of the german-chinese friendship association of the federal republic of germany.

the friends from the federal republic of germany have come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in china, they toured kwangchow, shanghai, shenyang, harbin, the taching oilfield and peking. they will shortly leave peking for home.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

President of Friendship Association Meets
and Fetes Guests from Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening moufti zabarah of the yemen arab republic, his wife and son. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, was present on the occasion.

present were chang chieh, leading member of the islamic association of china, and leading members of organizations concerned.

the zabarahs arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

END

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